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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Willkie Calls for Action; Redistricting Plan Wins; Proposed Taxes Upped

The World's Day—July 24, 1941

National: Convoys, More Bases Urged by Willkie

Los Angeles—Wendell L. Willkie called upon the United States to act wherever necessary to protect its freedom, by escorting merchant ships to Britain and by acquiring more bases. He asked every American to demand better management by the President of the defense program which, he said, is in confusion. [Page 19.]

New England: Bay State Redistricting Passed

After a three-hour opposition fight by Democratic Senators, the Massachusetts Senate passed the Republican redistricting plan to be engrossed. The vote, on party lines, was 20 to 13. [Page 5.]

Transfer of 11 large, fast Norwegian freighters from the Boston-Philippines service to the North Atlantic service is being arranged by British interests. [Page 5.]

Boy and Girl Scouts went from door to door in Boston and many other communities soliciting aluminum for national defense. [Details and pictures: Pages 1 and 5.]

An all-time high was recorded by Boston customs officials in duties collected in fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. [Page 4.]

Bakery driver-salesmen were reported willing to scale down their original wage-demands, while employers held out for arbitration. [Page 2.]

Spurred by failure of the State to act, Brookline Selectmen have approved a bylaw prohibting use of fireworks, except for public display. [Page 2.]

Several Republican legislators joined a nearly solid Democratic bloc of Representatives on Beacon Hill in urging increase of old-age minimums from $30 to $40 a month. [Page 1.]

Washington: Tax Program Upped $29,200,000

A $3,529,000,000 tax program, $29,200,000 more than proposed by the Treasury, was sent by the House Ways and Means Committee to the House. More than half this sum would be raised by direct taxes. The measure is described the greatest tax increase ever known in the Nation. [Financial Page.]

Funds for expansion of the Army to a land force of 1,727,000—309,000 more than present strength—were included in a new $8,063,238,478 military program recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

An inquiry into radio stations owned by newspapers was opened by the Federal Communications Commission, which rejected a protest of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that the hearing was unauthorized.

The House by voice vote passed legislation authorizing additional naval shore establishments to cost $244,268,500.

A proposal by Senator Taft to limit maximum service of selectees, National Guardsmen and reserves to 16 months was rejected by Gen. George C. Marshall in testimony before the House Military Committee. General Marshall added, however, the plan had merit only for peacetime training purposes.

President Roosevelt is leaving by train to spend the week end at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y. Aids said he would be back in the Capital early next week.

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, said that the Office of Production Management had approved a uniform agreement between defense agencies and the American Federation of Labor building trades designed to stabilize employment and prevent strikes. [Page 3.]

Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Minister to the Government-in-exile of Yugoslavia in London. Mr. Biddle is already serving as Ambassador to the exiled governments of Poland, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands, also established in London.

Air and Sea: Italians Admit Attack on Traponi

A British attack on Traponi, Sicily, was admitted by the Italian High Command.

An air duel in words developed with a German claim to having shot down 54 British planes yesterday. Britain stated 15 craft were missing. [Page 6.]

Dundalk Harbor, about five miles south of the frontier between Eire and Northern Ireland, was the target of bombs from an unidentified bomber.

In the Mediterranean Britain reported the sinking of three ships from an Axis convoy. Italy claimed four British ships were sunk from a British convoy attacked by Italian planes. [Page 6.]

Americas: Peru, Ecuador Accuse Each Other

Lima, Peru (AP)—The Peruvian and Ecuadorean Foreign Offices exchanged accusations of responsibility for yesterday's day-long battle along the Zarumilla River. The battle was fought after a comparative calm of two weeks and involved more men and arms than any before, it was said. [Trends in the Americas: Page 3.]

In the Orient: Japanese Bases in Indo-China

Japan was arranging for military bases in French Indo-China as a result of an "agreement in principle" for Japanese "protection" of French interests in the key Indonesian peninsula. [Page 1.]

Unconfirmed reports told of Japanese-Russian clashes near the Siberian border.

In Hong Kong voluntary enlistment of 3,000 Chinese for a special force to assist police in preventing panic and looting in case of emergency was begun.

Russia: Germans Admit Strong Resistance

Germans conceded that stiff Russian resistance and bad roads had hampered their operations. Despite heavy fighting no change in the position of the line was reported. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Attack on Moscow by air for the third successive night was reported to have been attempted by 150 planes.

Sinking of eight Russian transports filled with troops on Lake Peipus on the Russian-Estonian border south of Leningrad was claimed by the German Luftwaffe.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt's residence sustained broken windows during the third successive night of German air raids on Moscow.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, July 24, 1941

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'V for Victory' Drive Widening

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, July 24

Britain's V - for - Victory campaign is gaining support in this part of the world.

The Bangor Daily Commercial, evening newspaper, published today with three dots and a dash at the end of each news item, in place of the customary "finish rule."

The characters symbolize the letter "V" in both the Morse code and the International code.

House Votes Wage Tax For Old Age Aid

As the Massachusetts House appeared ready today to increase minimum monthly old-age assistance benefits from 30 to $40, the lower branch voted 121 to 79 in favor of a one-half of 1 per cent wage tax to finance the additional cost.

The ywage tax, proposed b Representative John M. Cawley (R) of New Bedford, was adopted after a Republican-Democratic coalition backing liberalization smashed a proposal of the House Committee on Ways and Means to eliminate any stated minimum from the old-age assistance law. The vote on the Ways and Means measure was 117 to 23.

The Cowley wage tax proposal was an amendment to the bill increasing monthly minimum benefits to $40. The vote on the $40 benefit measure will be taken late this afternoon.

Bring $8,000,000

Representative Cawley estimated that the wage tax would produce $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually. This amount would be sufficient to finance the state's share of the increased cost under liberalization and to eliminate the $5,000,000 annual deficit in the old age assistance fund. The latter fund is made up of racing and liquor taxes and the deficit is indirectly saddled upon the shoulders of real estate.

By adoption of the wage tax, the proposed 3 per cent luxury sales tax to finance old age liberalization and the Ways and Means Committee's $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age were tossed into the legislative waste basket.

Today's debate on old age assistance was among the most spectacular of the 1941 session.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, opened the debate by seeking to eliminate the stated minimum benefits under old age assistance.

Fraud on Old Folks

"I feel a fraud has been perpetrated on the old folks," the Brookline legislator asserted. "They have been sold the idea that they are entitled to an old age pension. All they are entitled to is old age assistance based upon their needs and resources. Members can vote any way they wish on this matter, but I challenge any member to say that his election depends on the way he votes on this matter."

As Republican members joined the entire Democratic minority in support of old age liberalization, it appeared that the $40 minimum measure would be approved before nightfall.

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Postal Drive On Draft Stirs Stimson's Ire

War Secretary declares Wheeler move to stir Army protest becomes 'near treason.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—A post-card campaign designed to get soldiers to protest against United States entry into war was classed as "near treason" today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, as Army chiefs xetoed compromises on the draft-extension plan now before Congress.

The Secretary of War spoke out in sharp tones against tfforts to lure selectees into political activity, directing his remarks specifically at isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of oMntana, under whose free-mailing privilege the circulars were said to have been mailed.

Such conduct, the Secretary charged, "comes very near the line of subversive activities against the United States, if not treason."

Senator Wheeler in reply told reporters that he had sent out approximately 1,000,000 cards to "a cross-section of citizens" all over the country "in an effort to hold the President to his pledge to keep this country out of war."

Million Cards Printed

Secretary Stimson's attention was called to the receipt of such cards by Staff Sergeant William L. White of Fort Benning, Ga., and Lieut. Alfred P. Herne, Fort McIntosh, Texas, who forwarded them immediately to the War Department.

Secretary Stimson investigated and found 1,000,000 yellow cards have been printed by the Government Printing Office, but not at Government expense. The cards carried quotations from isolationist speeches and urged the soldiers to "write today to President Roosevelt at the White House that you are against our entry into the European war."

"The President, the Chief-of-Staff, and leaders of the Army have now said that it is necessary to keep this force in existence and in training because the peril not only still exists but is getting very much more grave," Mr. Stimson said.

"Just at this moment a circular is being sent out which will necessarily have the effect of impairing that discipline and impairing that training and thus impairing our defense against the dangers which now confront this country.

"Without expressing legal opinions, I will simply say that I think that comes very near the line of subversive activities against the United States."

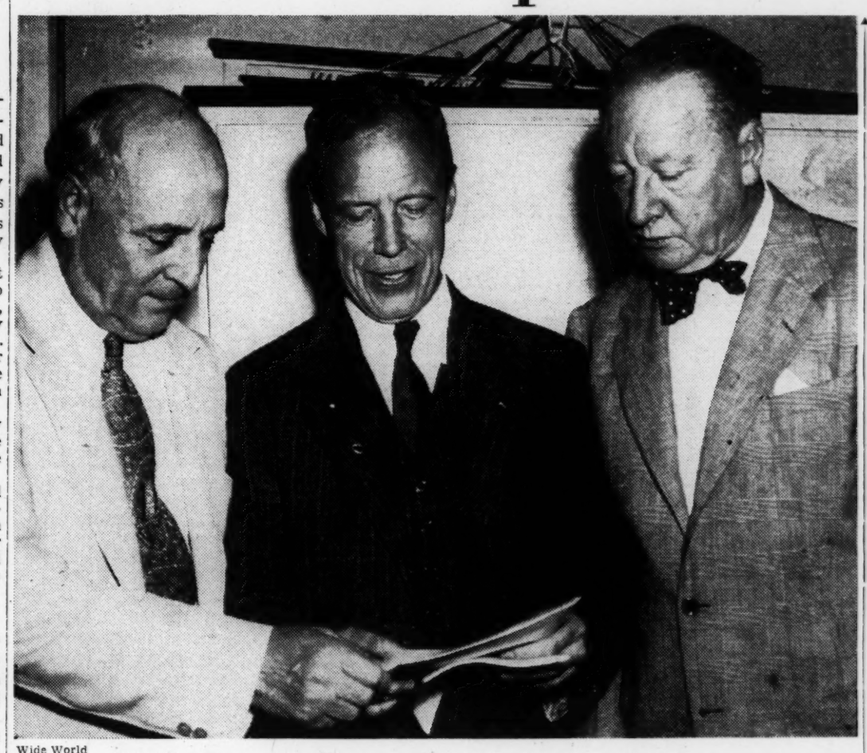
Taft Plan Rejected

Meanwhile, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief-of-Staff, in a letter to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, refused to endorse the Taft draft extension plan for 16 months service.

A new argument for extending the service period was put before the Senate Committee at the conclusion of its hearings by Brig. Gen. Lewis P. Hershey, Selective Service Chief, who said that there would be little chance for re-employment of selectees demobilized during the coming winter,

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Japan's Fleet Off Indo-China; Nazis Admit Drive Is Slowed; Hitler Troops Move into Italy



Wide World

At Senate Hearing on Extending Selectees' Service

Left to right at the hearing of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the proposal to keep the selectees more than the year they were drafted for, they are: Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee; Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

France yields bases to Tokyo as agreement is reached on 'protection' of colony.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 24 (AP)—Japanese warships have arrived off two strategic points of French Indo-China—Camranh Bay and Cap St. Jacques—and 12 Japanese transports are en route to Saigon, well-informed sources reported today following Vichy's acceptance of Tokyo's military demands on the French colony.

Except for the formality of details and signatures, Japan has won naval and aerial positions in southern Indo-China that are located two days by battleship and three hours by bomber from Britain's key fortress in the Far East, Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula.

The 12 transports were said to be en route from Hainan, Japanese-occupied Chinese island off the Indo-China Coast, which has been used for months as a troop concentration base.

The Chinese Director of Military Intelligence at Chungking told foreign correspondents that 30 Japanese troop transports convoyed by three warships were seen sailing southward past Hong Kong six days ago, apparently prepared to back up Japanese demands for the right to establish bases in southern Indo-China.

Battle Fleet Sighted

In addition, the Director, Admiral Yang Shuen-chen, said seven heavy Japanese warships, three aircraft carriers, and 55 destroyers were sighted southbound from Japanese waters Tuesday.

A Domei dispatch from Shanghai said that "increased United States defense activity in the Far East" was shown by the presence at Shanghai of 24 "Anglo-American affiliated ships, aggregating 109,878 tons, as well as the scheduled arrival by month's end of an additional 14 merchantmen totaling 89,588 tons."

'Protector'

VICHY, France, July 24 (AP)—France and Japan have agreed in principle on a basis for Japanese aid in protection of French interests in Indo-China, it was announced today, and negotiations have been shifted from Vichy to Hanoi where details for Japanese military bases are being worked out.

It was emphasized that nothing had been signed yet and that the agreement in prospect at Hanoi, Capital of the colony, would be

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Reich Planes Again Raid Moscow; Germany Plans Drive in Africa?

By the Associated Press

Thursday, July 24

Strong Red Army resistance and bad roads are hampering the German invasion of Russia, the High Command conceded today

Although the communiqué went on to report progress on the whole eastern front, it gave no detail of the operations

DNB, the official German news agency, however, reported the defeat of a large, trapped Red Army force at Nevel, north of Vitebsk, with "extraordinarily heavy losses."

It said 13,000 prisoners were taken there and declared Russian losses were high because Red Army Political Commissars compelled their troops to continue hopeless resistance.

Meanwhile Moscow reported a third successive night bombardment of Moscow, which was declared to have failed to hit any target of military importance.

150 Planes in Raid

Though approximately 150 planes were estimated to have taken part in the attack, Russian sources said that only a few had penetrated the anti-aircraft defenses.

Some casualties were acknowledged, but many of the bombs were said to have been dropped "at random" on the outskirts of the city.

A number of the raiders were reported shot down by ground batteries and night fighters, which were credited with destroying some 10 per cent of the Nazi aircraft participating in the two previous raids.

Heavy fighting was reported to have continued all day yesterday in the Smolensk and Polotsk-Nevel sectors west of Moscow, in the Zhitomir area west of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, and along the Bessarabian border in the south.

The Soviet communiqué gave no details of the fighting in the first three sectors but said that at one point on the Bessarabian front Russian forces "routed an enemy motorized detachment, capturing 400 armored cars, 300 motorcycles, 32 tanks, 25 guns and eight mine throwers."

Guerrilla Warfare

A bulletin placed great emphasis on the effectiveness of Russian guerrilla forces said to be operating far behind the German lines.

"Red Army detachments and guerrilla detachments operating behind the Fascist lines are demoralizing the enemy's rear increasingly often and provoking panic in his ranks," the communiqué said.

The Red Air Force, meanwhile, was said to be giving the Germans blow for blow, smashing at Nazi communications, mechanized units and air dromes.

German dispatches reported that adverse weather was delaying the drive on the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Rains of cloudburst dimensions were said to have turned the highways west of Kiev—at the best none too good—into a gluey sea of mud impeding the movement of trucks, heavy artillery and other essential equipment.

Military commentators, writing in Berlin newspapers, made much of the "unusual military tasks" confronting the German soldiers in the Smolensk sector west of Moscow.

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

British Bombers Sink Three Axis Vessels

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, July 24

An Axis convoy, presumably en route from Italy to North Africa with troops and supplies, was intercepted by the British and three ships sung, the British Middle East Command reported. [Details: Page 6.]

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 24—Behind Sumner Welles' hint of further Nazi aggressions soon to come in Europe is the fact that German troops are again on the move southwards through Italy, it is learned in informed quarters here today.

As yet it is only a trickle of Germans. But they are supply troops who go ahead to prepare the way for the larger masses of fighting troops. And they are the first Germans to be moving southwards in any force in the Mediterranean area since the attack on Crete.

From the conclusion of the Cretan operation until the past week the movement of German troops in southeastern Europe has been towards Russia. As a matter of fact, some of the divisions which fought in Yugoslavia went at once

Welles Says Japan Perils Philippines

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24 — Concerted economic action by Britain and the United States is expected here to be the joint Anglo-American reply to Japan's grab for French Indo-China.

There have been close consultations between London and Washington ever since it became apparent that the Japanese had further designs on Vichy's Asiatic colony. No official indication of the British Government's policy is yet available but there is good reason to believe that on both sides of the Atlantic it is felt that economic, rather than naval or military, action should be the next step in opposing Japan's expansionist moves.

In well-informed circles here the prevalent view at present is that there will be no sudden or sharp response—except perhaps verbally—either by England or America to Japan's further occupation of Indo-Chinese bases.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday answered in advance the Japanese contention that its move was made necessary as a temporary military measure to defend Indo-China against the de Gaullists, Chinese, and British. He stated in a written reply to a parliamentary question that "alleged designs of Great Britain in both Indo-China and Thailand are entirely nonexistent."

Allegations by a Vichy spokesman that there were Chinese troop concentrations in Yunnan and British plane concentrations in Burma and Malaya aimed at Indo-China are resented and energetically refuted by the press here. The British, it is true, have greatly reinforced the garrisons at Singapore but this was purely a precautionary and defensive move.

Criticism of what is called "Darlan's surrender to Japan" is emphatic here and even bitter. The general opinion is that both Vichy and Tokyo are acting under German pressure and following the well-known Nazi example in proclaiming that the Japanese occupation of Indo-China is intended to forestall any British move.

Probably the most significant effect so far of Japan's move, which puts the Japanese Air Force and Navy in a position to threaten both Singapore and the Netherland East Indies, is to arouse strong anti-Japanese sentiment in Britain for the first time.

Hitherto, although there has been no tendency here for a long time to attempt to appease Japan, there has also been no attempt to antagonize the Japanese.

Now there is an entirely different attitude—an attitude that for the first time could be described as potentially hostile. This change is important in opening the way for possible strong action later.

Japanese-Red Clash Reported on Border

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, July 24

Reports which could not be confirmed immediately from any source but which circulated through Shanghai said today that Russian and Japanese troops had clashed on the Manchukuo - Siberian border in the general vicinity of Changkufeng.

At Japanese Army press headquarters it was stated "we have heard nothing of such reports."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP)—More than 40 Japanese ships bound for United States ports were reported hove to off shore today, as a result of Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' declaration that Japan's latest move against French Indo-China had endangered United States safety.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The Japanese steps toward occupation of French Indo-China are but a prelude to further and greater aggression and directly jeopardizes the sources of raw material vital to American national security, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles declared today.

Stating that there was no possible excuse or reason for the Japanese move and that it was made while the French were in no position to defend Indo-China, Mr. Welles said that the Japanese were now threatening the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Welles then warned that "the Government and the people of this country fully realize that such developments bear directly upon the vital problem of our national security."

The Secretary's reference to the threat to the Philippine Islands and to America's source of tin and rubber is seen as particularly significant in that it has been an accepted thesis that this Government would take military and naval action in the event that Japan struck at either the islands or the raw material source.

There has been no indication as yet, however, that this Government either alone or in conjunction with Great Britain, was plan-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

More for the Drive

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Grove Hall in Dorchester

Bertha Shapiro, Girl Scout from Dorchester, is almost hidden behind the aluminum contributions of three families in the Grove Hall section of Dorchester. Like hundreds of Girl Scouts in Boston Bertha's job was to ring doorbells and tell housewives to get the aluminum ready, but she also helped the Boy Scouts carry the contributions to the collecting truck.

Pots and pans piling up: Page 5.

Workers in Boston Office of Civil Service Bureau Cut Own Vacations

Modification of Demands Reported in Bakery Strike

Striking bakery drivers have reduced their original wage demands and appear ready to accept any justifiable advance offered by the employers, it was reported today by insiders in the bread deadlock, as the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration resumed conferences with both sides.

On the other hand, bakery operators repeated they would make no additional wage offer but would continue to hold out for arbitration of the question of any possible further wage advance.

On Saturday the strike goes into its fifth week.

The main phase of the deadlock has to do with the 600 wholesale drivers, who deliver to groceries and restaurants. They handle the larger portion of the bread. Cake drivers also are included.

In addition, there are the retail drivers, who deliver bread from house to house. There are some 350 of them on strike. Two-thirds of the retail drivers already have won all they asked and are staying out to help the rest. They wanted a boost of around 4 per cent and got it.

Before the strike, wholesale drivers averaged close to $40, according to the union. According to the employers, the average ran $40.87 in a study made shortly before the strike.

However, averages are misleading, union officials claim. They say the majority have been earning between $35 and $40. This, they explain, happens because a small percentage earn $50 and more, which pulls up the average. Also earnings of the cake men run higher than those of the bread men, and the bread men outnumber the cake men two to one.

The variance is produced by the men working on commissions. The more they sell the more they earn. The bakery driver is not merely a deliverer of bakery goods. He is also a salesman, and he makes collections. His hours have nothing to do with his pay.

The standard week is 54 hours. The wholesale driver may work an extra four hours, and the retail driver an extra eight. Hence many, after this strike is over, will be working 58 and 62 hours a week.

In addition to their commissions, they get a base pay supplementing commissions. Until the strike, drivers were receiving a base pay of $16 a week. They have been offered an advance of $2 and have been asking $4. This would bring their base pay to $20.

Their commission on sales has been 8 per cent. They have asked 9 per cent. The employers decline to go up. The union says the majority of the bread drivers' sales average $260 to $270, while cake drivers run around $325. The employers say the general average is around $300. One per cent more would mean from $2.60 or $3 a week more pay for the bread men.

Taking commissions and base pay together, the employers, prior to the strike, gave a minimum-pay guarantee of $32 a week.

In regard to the second group of strikers, made up of the retail drivers, the union says they have been averaging from $30 to $33 a week, the employers $33.15. They have had a guaranteed minimum pay of $30, but no base pay. Hence they work solely on commissions.

They have been getting a commission of 21 per cent straight, on sales which run, the union says, around $140 a week, and as the employers say, $150 and in some cases up to $175. The union asks 1 per cent more and has been granted it.

However, for drivers whose sales go above $150, the union asks another 1 per cent, retroactive to the first dollar. The employers refuse this.

Million a Month For Mass. WPA

Defense projects on which Massachusetts' Work Projects Administration men are now engaged cost more than $1,000,000 a month, according to figures released in Washington recently.

This included a pay roll of 14,000 workers, assigned to building airports, airways, roads, streets, public utilities and national defense vocational training, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said. Total expenditures for these projects were set at $11,800,000 for 11 months.

Board Seeks Brookline Ban On Fireworks

Spurred into action because of the failure of the State Legislature to pass a bill banning the sale and use of fireworks in Massachusetts, the Brookline Board of Selectmen, at their meeting last week, unanimously approved a by-law banning the use of fireworks, except for public displays, within the town limits.

Such a measure had been considered by the Board on previous occasions, but when the State bill, which had been given initial approval, was finally killed in the Senate on May 1, the Brookline measure was revived. The bill was placed on the agenda for action at the next town meeting, which will take place next March, unless a special meeting should be called in the interim.

State-wide agitation in favor of such a ban on fireworks has resulted in at least one city adopting such a prohibitionary measure.

The city of Worcester has had an absolute ban on the sale and use of fireworks for the past two years, and even before that strictly regulated the size and sale of firecrackers and other fireworks. In 1940, the first year of the ban, according to a statement from Fire Headquarters today, there was only one fireworks accident in the city, which was fatal. This was the result of explosion of homemade fireworks.

This year not a single fireworks accident was reported. Some bootlegging of fireworks was admitted, but the feeling was that State-wide legislation would halt this practice.

Commenting on the action of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, Chairman William J. Hickey, Jr., said, "I believe it is a very progressive step and in the interest of the safety of the public. There is no question in my mind that the bill will be passed at the next town meeting.

Daniel Tyler, Jr., member of the Board, said that he was greatly interested in the proposed bill, particularly since he had children of his own.

"I brought this matter up in 1938," he said, "but nothing was done about it. I kept after it from time to time, and this year there was greater interest. But, since a similar bill, covering the entire State, was scheduled to go before the Legislature, we withheld any action until a decision was reached on that proposal.

"The bill was licked. And, at our last meeting, the present Board voted to recommend to the next Town meeting that such a law prohibiting the use of fireworks in Brookline, except for public display, be enacted."

Still another member of the Board, Edward Dane, said that he personally was in favor of such a measure and hoped that it would go through. "It may seem tough on the children," he said, but added that, after all, it was for their best interests. Fireworks, he said, not only had caused much damage, but a great deal of annoyance to dumb animals and to many people.

Nashua Walkout

NASHUA, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Demanding 10 per cent wage increases and a week's vacation with pay, 250 employees of Gregg & Sons, sash and blind manufacturers, walked out today. The plant has been supplying material for a Government housing project at Portsmouth.

Officials of the company and members of the sash and blind workers' union, an independent organization, agreed to meet later in the day to discuss difficulties.

The present average wage scale was not available immediately.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today," at the Harvard University Summer School. "Seventy-five Years of American Freedom" will be discussed by Dr. William Pickens, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and "The Development of Intelligent Good Will in South America" will be discussed by Señora Noemy da Silveira Rudolfer. Following there will be a question and discussion period from the floor. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

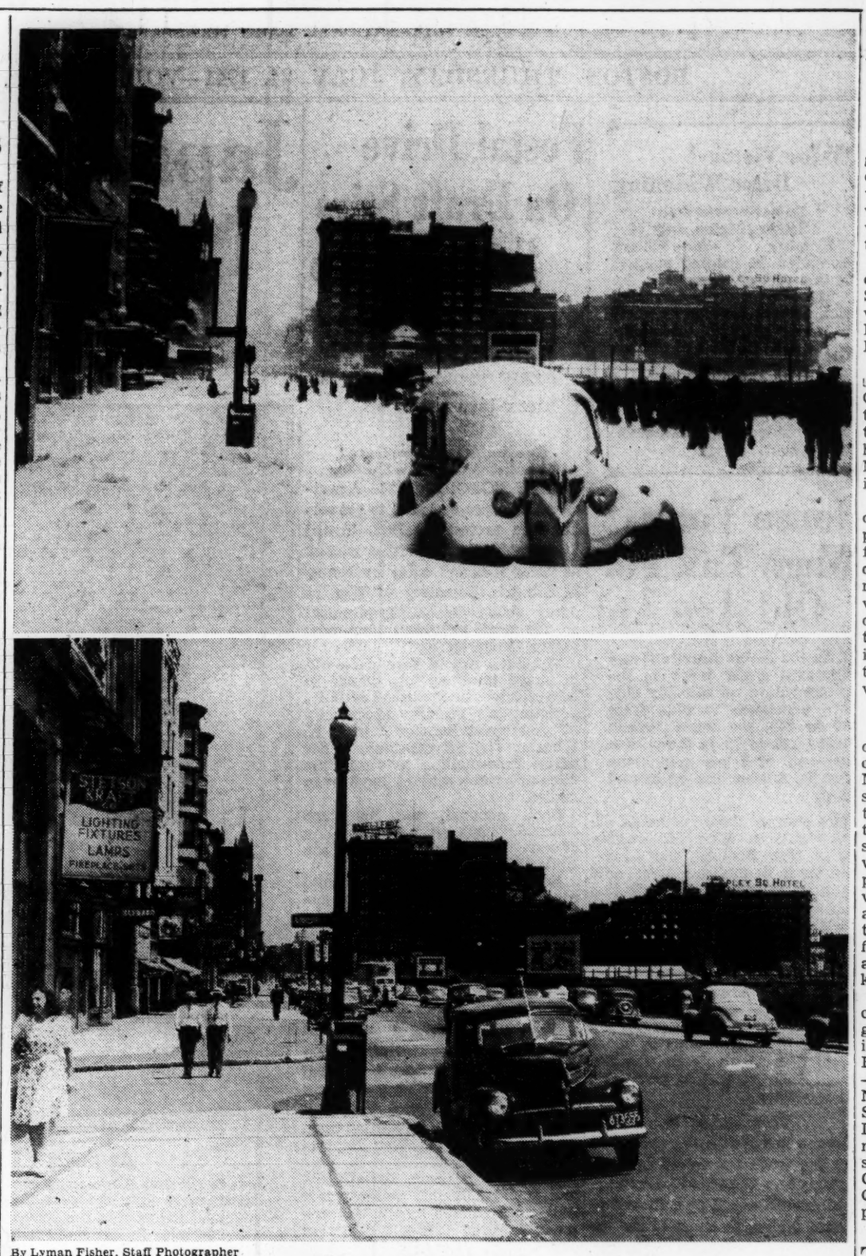
Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Eighteenth Century Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Jumbo Circus, conducted by the North End Union. The children's circus will include a side show and games. At 20 Parmenter Street, Boston, at 2 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

Recital by Andrew C. Haigh, pianist. At the Harvard Union, Harvard University, at 4 p. m. Open to the public free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.



By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Do You Remember When . . . . . Brr?

Summer and Winter on Boylston Street, Boston. Here, a photographer set up his camera in an almost identical position in midwinter (upper) and in midsummer (lower).

The still-swirling snow covers deeply sidewalk and street, automobile and letter box, and brisks the pedestrians on their way to shop. Snow-removal crews load their trucks as City officials bemoan another $500,000 snow fall.

On just such a hot day as this, men doff their coats, the bright sun warms sidewalk and pavement, mailbox and car. The still, hot vapor rises from sun-softened asphalt.

But it won't be long until snow flies again. Can you wait?

Navy Yard Officials Silent On Charges by Senator Walsh

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

Navy Officials Mum—Officials of the Boston Navy Yard had no comment to make today on a statement by United States Senator David I. Walsh that 67 employees of the Boston Navy Yard were in sympathy with Nazi or Communistic doctrines. Senator Walsh made his statement in the Senate during debate on a bill to provide a secret detective force to combat espionage or sabotage in United States Naval establishments. The bill was passed by a 41-14 vote and returned to the House for concurrence on amendments. Navy officials in Boston referred all questions concerning Senator Walsh's remarks to the Navy Department in Washington.

Navy Enlistments—The United States Navy today enlisted 55 young men from the Boston area, Lieut. Com. C. H. Taecker, Recruiting Officer at the Federal Building announced. The new recruits will report Monday for transfer to the Naval Training Station in Newport, Rhode Island, for six weeks' duty. After serving their training period they will be sent to schools throughout the country for specialized training in trades. A development noted by recruiting officers here has been the increasing tendency of new recruits to reappear at the recruiting office when they are home on furlough bringing with them several of their friends.

Uncle Sam Buys Shoes—Contracts for half of the 6,000,000 pairs of shoes bought by the Army and the Navy during the first six months of 1941 were placed with 29 New England shoe manufacturers, a New England Shoe and Leather Association analysis disclosed today. Total value of the contracts awarded New England firms was approximately $11,125,000 — about 51.7 per cent of the $22,037,000 aggregate. Last year, New England shoe manufacturers received contracts for 2,764,303 pairs of military shoes valued at $9,072,502. This was 39 per cent of the aggregate for the Nation.

Army on Skis—Here's cooling news for 2,640 members of the United States Army, perspiring somewhere under a July sun. The Army is in the market for 2,640 pairs of ski boots, with bids to be opened tomorrow. Some of Uncle Sam's ski troops will be little fellows, wearing boots as small as size 6, and some will be lanky lads wearing sizes as large as 15. But the bulk will average medium to fairly large —wearing sizes from 7½ to 11.

General Brooks Transferred—Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, commanding the Fourth Bombardment Wing at Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass., has been ordered to duty at Headquarters of the Second Air Force at Fort George Wright, Washington, it was announced by the War Department. It is expected he will assume command of the bomber force there. General Brooks was named commander of Westover Field Jan. 5 after serving as commandant of the Primary Flight Training School at Randolph Field, Texas.

Selective Service Registrations—Selective Service Headquarters in Washington has announced that 764,490 men who had reached their 21st birthday registered for the draft in the Second Selective Service registration conducted July 1. In New England, registration totals were as follows: Connecticut, 12,028; Maine, 4,573; Massachusetts, 23,837; New Hampshire, 2,710; Rhode Island, 4,172; Vermont, 1,903.

Honored

Jane Seaver

Appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the five members of the Volunteer Participation Committee for the First Corps Area. Miss Seaver, who is a resident of White Plains, N. Y., is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, class of '41. She reached the voting age last January, and will be doing graduate work at Mount Holyoke next year on a Skinner Fellowship in history. Her outstanding college career, climaxed by chairmanship of the campus community government in 1940-41, should stand her in good stead in her new task.

End Is Sought To Leaking Of War Material

Action to co-operate with President Roosevelt in his "blacklist" move to plug up leakage of American war materials into German and Italian hands, has been taken by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The status of orders on hand is being checked by members who have business connections in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama.

One manufacturer writes to the A. I. M. office in Boston that he is working on South American machine contracts, and that he does not wish to build machinery that cannot be exported. His export would be to South America and he does not know whether or not it is intended for delivery into totalitarian hands.

The relationship of orders now in process among manufacturers in Massachusetts to the Roosevelt blacklist will be established by the Associated Industries' office when requested, and the complete list of blacklisted companies, agencies and individuals in all the South American Republics also will be supplied on request.

C. I. O. Strikers At Leominster Arrested, Bailed

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Extra police patrolled today near the Commonwealth Plastic Company factory after two union officials and two strikers, described by police as Congress of Industrial Organizations members, and a non-striker were arrested.

The C. I. O. men, arrested on disturbance charges on allegations that they shouted names at workmen emerging from the plant, were released when they provided $200 bail each. The non-striker was charged with assault and battery.

The factory has between 400 and 500 employees, about 100 of whom are moulders affiliated with the International Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers (C. I. O.), who struck four days ago after the company posted notice of a closed shop agreement with an independent organization.

Representatives of the company and the C. I. O. affiliate have agreed to meet with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on Saturday.

Waterbury Gears Order

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The War Department has announced the award of a $267,684 contract for gears to the Waterbury Tool Division of Vickers, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.

Expansion in Civil Service Admits of Rapid Promotions

This week's appreciation should go to the rapidly expanding unit of United States Civil Service workers in Boston who today have voluntarily agreed to take only two weeks of their annual 26-day vacation.

That is not all. Formerly closed entirely on holidays, the Civil Service Office today has a crew working at all times, William A. Foley, District Manager for New England, announced.

Probably no other governmental unit has been as hard-pressed as the Civil Service Bureau. With five times as many employees, and six times as much business, the Bureau has been faced with two problems: Meeting public demand for service, and learning how to grow.

Requests for assistance and filing of applications for jobs have multiplied a dozen times since the defense boom began. Daily a long queue of clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, waitresses, and even bootblacks overflows into the corridors on the tenth floor of the Federal Building in Postoffice Square. They all want the same thing . . . to find out whether there is a niche for them.

Rare Opportunity for Some

Where there is a job for this type of worker, the Civil Service officials are filling them in 24 hours. Many a clerk and stenographer has stepped from private industry into the expanded bureaucracy that is the Government these days. In some cases, high school graduates with only four or five months' experience have struck a bonanza, winning through civil service examinations jobs with a pay rate they might not have reached in five years. Ten years have made a sharp contrast in opportunity's knock for the young people.

But this is everyday stuff to the civil service employees. Their greatest problem has been the filling of skilled worker's jobs. New England's humming defense plants —Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yards, Watertown Arsenal, Springfield Armory, Newport, R. I., Naval Station, the U. S. Engineer's office at Providence, U. S. submarine base at New London, Conn., the Navy Air Base at Quonset Point, R. I.—are on the permanent list of "have not" when it comes to full quotas of employees.

A blackboard has been standing in front of elevators at the tenth floor landing for months. On it in large letters is the list of trades for which workers are urgently needed.

Need More Inspectors

They range from anglesmiths to welders. Always in demand are ordnance inspectors, the men who see that the workmanship and qualifications of the material produced is "up to snuff." Civil service officials say that the need for inspectors runs a close race with the production of war materials. So far, there has been no bottleneck.

Other trades listed are machinists and toolmakers, mechanical engineers, naval architects (greatly needed at Bath, Maine, ship draftsmen, flange turners, and blacksmiths. The latter are wanted at the Boston Navy Yard and should not be interpreted as indicating the Navy has developed cavalry branches. Blacksmiths at the Navy Yard, Mr. Foley tells, are experts in bending steel bars and pipes.

With nearly a whole floor for space, in place of the corner and one corridor they formerly had, the Civil Service Office in Boston is beginning to breathe like a growing boy. Cramped before, they may be cramped again if they grow as much in the next 12 months as they have in the past.

Two years ago, Mr. Foley's home office had about 30 workers. Today, about 150 men and women take off their hats and coats before going to work on the tenth floor. And they are training more. The Civil Service Offices have become the Government's first-line employment force.

Two Peterboroughs In Radio Exchange

Peterborough, N. H., was to be hooked up with Peterborough, England, this afternoon in a radiocast over WRUL, short wave noncommercial station, here. Three refugee children from Britain now living in Peterborough will speak to their relatives in Britain.

Algie A. Hert, town clerk of Peterborough; Elting E. Morison, Esther Jackson and Jasper Whiting, all the latter three also residents, were scheduled to address natives of the British Peterborough. Mr. Whiting was to serve as introducer of the program. Mr. Morison is a descendant of the first settler of the American Peterborough and a member of a family of historians.

The children to send messages home are William E. Pickard, Simon Chetwood and Janet Chetwood, all under 10 years.

The radiocast was arranged in co-operation with the Committee to Defend America, which has been participating in these town-to-town programs since their start on Nov. 21 of last year. They come every Thursday at 3:45 p. m. The next will join Yarmouth, Mass., with Yarmouth, England.

Blazing V Lights Up Connecticut Hillside

WESTPORT, Conn., July 24 (AP)—A flaming V—symbolic of Britain's V for victory campaign—blazed last night from a quiet Connecticut hillside.

Ignition of the 15-foot V climaxed a picnic-rally at which $1,000 was raised for the British War Relief Society.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Friday, with some daytime cloudiness; lowest temperature tonight near 70 degrees; gentle southwest winds becoming moderate on Friday.

All New England: Fair and continued warm tonight and Friday with some daytime cloudiness.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle south to southwest winds becoming moderate on Friday, scattered clouds tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly south and southwest in north portion and gentle northeast or east over south portion; scattered to broken clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	84	New Orleans	..	..
Chicago	72	82	New York	75	89
Denver	..	..	Norfolk	74	..
Kansas City	..	..	Philadelphia	71	85
Los Angeles	..	..	St. Louis	77	99
Miami	77	87	San Francisco	57	68
Minneapolis	77	100	Washington	73	81

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 24, 1941
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:22 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Friday, 12:52 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8.43 p. m.

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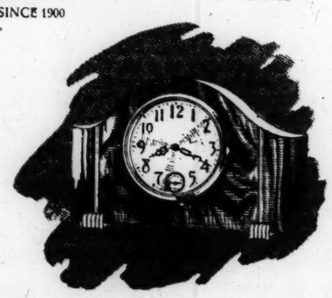
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Americas Unite to Resist German 'Hidden Invasions'

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Hemisphere-wide Nazi efforts to foment civil war in the Americas, to disrupt aid for Britain, and to tear the New World apart internally when it should be united and strong, today met the determined resistance of free Americans, North and South, awakened to the immediacy of "hidden invasions" in their midst.

Argentina, hitherto lukewarm toward continental defense on the ground that there was no visible danger, raided headquarters in Buenos Aires of the Nazi Party and a half-dozen affiliated societies, tools of the "fifth column."

Argentina also took the lead in sending a "supreme call" to Peru and Ecuador for cessation of hostilities along their unsettled frontier, after fighting had intensified. Nazi agents for months have been embittering the strained relations between these countries, seeking to start a war on the doorstep of the United States and divert American energies from the main battle of freedom abroad.

Fabric of Conquest

This familiar mechanism of Nazi aggression, thrusting visibly at a half-dozen points in the Americas, meshes cog-in-cog with similar disruptive moves in the Pacific. As seen from Berlin, these far-flung skirmishes are preliminaries in the total fabric of attempted world conquest.

That the time for effective preventive action has come is the warning sounded for other American nations by Bolivia. The La Paz Government made public last night, according to the Associated Press, the first of promised documentary proof that Ernst Wendler, expelled German Minister, had conspired with the Bolivian Military Attaché in Berlin for a Nazi putsch in this centrally located Andean Nation.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff in the United States Army, lent the weight of his position to warnings of Nazi uprisings planned for other South American countries. Brazil and Colombia were mentioned prominently in comments on General Marshall's public and secret testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Envoy Confined in Port

Chile, sharing with Argentina the most remote regions of South America and pursuing up to now an aloof attitude toward the world struggle, is confining Herr Wendler to the desert port of Antofagasta. The Chilean Government refused to let him go outside that City, reached by rail from the Bolivian Capital. He will be required to leave Chilean soil at the earliest possible moment.

On its own account, Chile reportedly is taking "precautionary measures to guarantee public order."

The nature of the measures was not disclosed.

Officials have denied discovery of any Nazi plot, but informed persons said precautions were taken to prevent the possibility of a strike in the coal fields around Coronel in Central Chile.

Far to the north in Costa Rica, Central America, officials stated the Government had discovered that German nationals named in a recent black list issued by Washington were engaged in subversive agitation. They said secret meetings had been held between the Germans and what they described as "Central American military elements residing in Costa Rica."

Mexico Uncovers Plots

Mexico adds its latest uncovering of Nazi plots. The newspaper Excelsior reported that secret agents assigned to the Government Oil Administration had uncovered "a plot of totalitarian operatives" to foment opposition to President Avila Camacho's Government among petroleum workers in the Tampico and Poza Rica fields.

At least 10 Mexican companies, the Associated Press reports, have been blacklisted by the United States Embassy for contracting to sell American products to local German and Italian firms placed under an export ban in Washington last week.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15 persons and truckloads of records and documents were taken from the headquarters of the National Socialist Party and five other German organizations in the special police raid. It was led by Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The headquarters were on two floors of the German Bank Building which houses the German Embassy, and reliable sources said the reputedly pro-Nazi Party offices were raided because the committee heard the German Embassy intended to rent them and thus afford them diplomatic immunity.

Offices of the Deutsche Hilfswerke, a sort of employment agency, Der Troummel, a magazine, Circulo Teutonia, a sports club, the German Association of Welfare and Culture Clubs, and the Association for Promotion of German-Argentine Trade, were among the quarters entered.

While Señor Taborda was gone the House of Deputies approved a constitutional committee report which said the executive arm of the Government was wrong in its stand that the investigating committee needed court permission to enter suspected centers of anti-Argentine activity.

Letter Links Bolivian Attaché In Berlin to Nazi Putsch Plot

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 24 (AP)—The Government made public last night a letter which it said proved that Ernest Wendler, German Minister to Bolivia until his recent expulsion, had conspired with the the Bolivian military attaché in Berlin for a Nazi putsch in Bolivia.

The letter, dated at the "Bolivian Legation in Berlin June 9, 1941," was signed by Maj. Elias Belmonte, the attaché who, the Government charged, was slated to head the prospective revolt. It was addressed to Herr Wendler.

Major Belmonte was Minister of Interior of Bolivia during the administration of the late President German Busch, but was deported for attempting a revolution. He went to Italy and later was named to the Berlin post.

Describing the letter as "the first document published regarding the planned Nazi putsch," Jorge del Castillo, secretary to President Panaranda, said the plot failed because Bolivia's army "maintains loyalty to its nationalist ideals and respects the legally constituted order."

The letter attributed by the Government to Major Belmonte assailed the United States, and said:

"I am informed by friends at the Wilhelmstrasse that through information received from you they learn there is approaching the moment of our coup to free my poor country from a weak government of purely capitalistic inclinations. I go further and express the belief that the coup should be set for the middle of July, for I consider the moment propitious."

Expressing the belief that Cochabamba should be the center of the revolt, the letter said:

"I have been informed that a large quantity of bicycles has been assembled there. This would facilitate our movements at night, since automobiles and trucks are too noisy."

Referring to the expropriation by the Bolivian Government of the German airline Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, the letter said that "naturally the delivery of this line to Yankee imperialism is inconvenient. I had thought to take control of this organization immediately upon my arriving at Bolivia's Brazilian frontier However, I have made arrangements to obtain another plane for my trip."

The letter charged that the United States had attempted to gain political control of Bolivia by extending financial assistance.

One Italian in Jail; 40 Others Go to Camp

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Forty of 41 Italian seamen held by Federal officials when the Italian freighters Clara and Villa Peroso were seized will be removed July 24 for internment. One will remain in jail here.

District Director W. W. Eyester of the Immigration Service at Jacksonville, Fla., said he is Benito di Asi and that he has declined to join the other seamen in withdrawing habeas corpus actions by which they sought release.

Mr. di Asi, said Mr. Eyester, prefers to remain in jail because he has fallen in love with a girl here.

Wonders of Research: Unlocking the Atom

Age of atomic power may not appear until some new machine or process is developed.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The age of atomic power may have to await the development of some new machine or process that will utilize enormous energy or it may come when more is learned about the nuclei of atoms, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the atom-smashing cyclotron, told a recent gathering of natural scientists at Stanford University.

Speaking of the splitting of a heavy atom of uranium (about a trillionth of an inch in diameter) which released 2,000,000 times the energy obtainable from coal, Dr. Lawrence expressed a doubt that such atoms could be separated according to their slight differences in weight. However, he expressed hope that a way would be found to cause self-explosions in other atoms than uranium, possibly with some new instrument.

Just what the control of atomic energy would mean in opening new sources of fuel for the propulsion of machines and for lighting, heating and ventilating homes and factories of the future are some of the most stirring contemplations to fire the imaginations of natural scientists in over a decade.

Already the atom-smashing physicists have realized successes in the transmutation of mercury into gold (though temporarily), in turning white diamonds into expensive green gems and in the production of radio-active minerals used in the study of vitamins, photosynthesis and oil chemistry. They now envisage a day when the use of atomic power will make it possible to develop new substances of predetermined atomic structure, when ships, automobiles, airplanes and railway trains may be fueled for their entire period of service when they are built and when the secret relation of matter and energy may be solved.

The manner in which physicists are trying to release and control the pent-up energy of the atom is at once intriguing.

In the cyclotron, protons, deuterons (heavy particles of hydrogen) and other atomic bullets are accelerated to high velocity by sending them in a spiral path and giving them a carefully timed "kick" twice each revolution. When a speed of 10,000 miles a second or more is attained they are sent crashing into the nucleus on an atom which changes its structure thereby releasing its energy. Since the nucleus of an atom is said to be smaller than an inch in about the same proportion that an inch is smaller than the diameter of the sun (about 864,000 miles), the odds against a direct hit are about a million to one.

However, when the nucleus of an atom is hit, the fragments of the collision fly out at tremendous speeds at neighboring atoms, perhaps smashing them in the process to set up a chain of reactions and release a flood of usable energy.

Recent researchers of the Westinghouse Company have been using gamma rays or hard X-rays to bombard atom nuclei which may start a new trend in the search for atomic power.

How Smashers Work

The manner in which atoms are smashed becomes more understandable by studying the accompanying sketch of an electrostatic type of instrument built by the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the steel "pear" or pressure tank is located the apparatus for making and firing the nuclear "bullets" while in the two-story brick building at the base are the auxiliary devices, the targets, the measuring and the recording devices. Electric charges are carried from a generator at the base of the tank by two belts running up to the electrode at the top where the charges accumulate on its outer surface, establishing a high potential between electrode and ground.

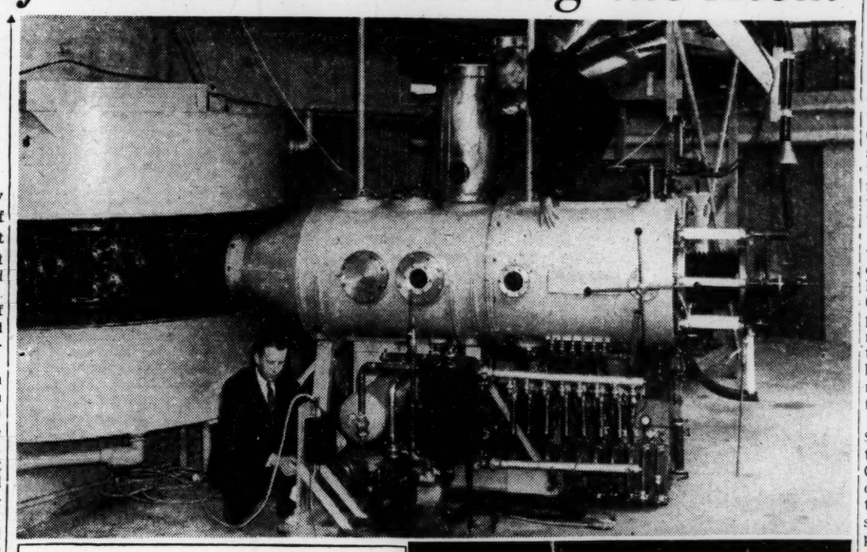
In the electrode an arch discharge is maintained in hydrogen. This produces hydrogen ions, i. e., hydrogen atoms minus their electrons, and deuterons, which are double weight hydrogen atoms minus electrons. These ions—the prospective bullets—start on their trip down the vacuum tube, which stands in the center behind a charging belt. Directed at the targets at the bottom of the tube, the ions are accelerated en route by the electric field developed by the high voltage.

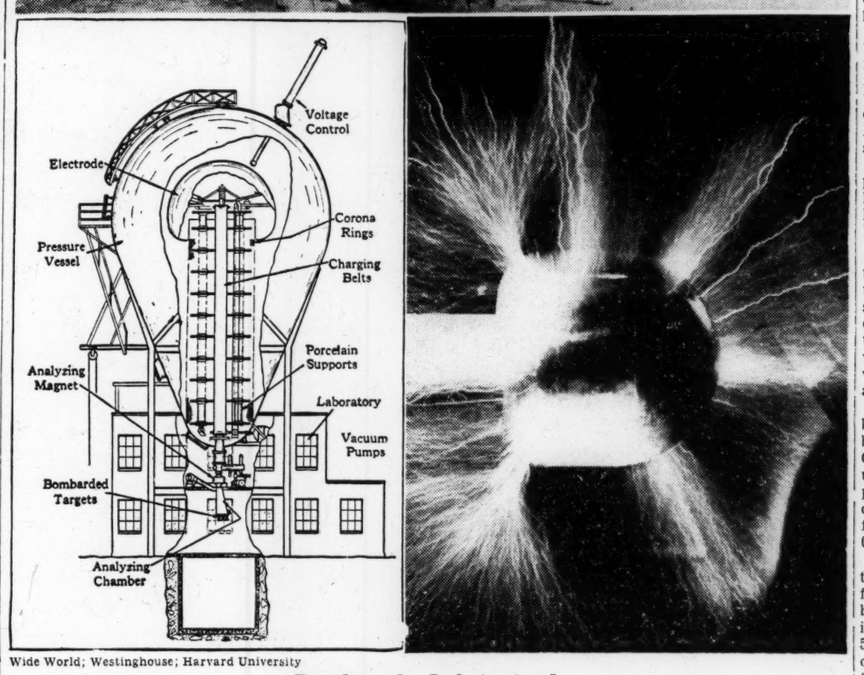
Such a source always produces a mixture of several kinds of ions, so the beam is passed between the poles of an analyzing magnet. Here the lightweight ions are deflected more than the heavy ions and the kind that is sought comes out of one of the portholes in the analyzing chamber. Here they strike the targets, and here the atom smashing occurs.

Flame Farming

A glimpse of how instruments of destruction may be turned to useful purposes after the war was seen in the recent use of a flame-thrower which is reported to be removing weeds and grass to give cheaper and better field cultivation in Alabama cotton fields.

Developed by Capt. Price McLemore who got his idea from a press photo of an Italian flame-throwing tank in action, the instrument is operated from the front of a tractor and fuel oil and compressed air provide the flame. As the tractor moves at regular cultivating speed, jets of flame spurt out on either side, subjecting cotton and grass to a fifteenth of a second heat treatment of 2,000 degrees. The cells of grass explode from steam generated within them but the larger cotton stalks are able to distribute the heat rapidly enough to escape harm.





Wide World; Westinghouse; Harvard University

Dividing the Infinitesimal

Upper—Ernest O. Lawrence (below) of the University of California shown with his 250-ton "atom-smasher" which is small compared to his 100,000,000-volt cyclotron to be completed at Berkeley in 1943. Lower left—Diagrammatic sketch of Westinghouse atom-smasher, explained in accompanying article. Lower right—Harvard University's Van de Graaff generator in action.

Did You Know?

In a single drop of water there are 15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms.

The atomic power contained in a pint of water would probably drive an ocean liner across the Atlantic and back.

There is enough atomic power locked up in a lump of uranium the size of a walnut to produce electrical energy for a city of 100,000 inhabitants for a month.

Fifty years from now, an entire winter's fuel supply for an average home may be packaged in a container no bigger than a gum drop.

The world may be standing upon the threshold of practical utilization of atomic power.

Expansion Plans for Navy

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Navy Department was disclosed today to have plans for immediate organization of two barrage balloon squadrons, totaling 150 barrage balloons, for the protection of fleet bases against aircraft attack.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, in testimony made public today, that "barrage balloons are considered to be an essential and valuable part of the defense of a fleet base, air station, or naval base."

The barrage balloons were estimated to cost about $9,500 each.

First squadrons would be located at Quantico, Va., and Parris Island, S. C.

Admiral Towers also told of plans to construct two training towers for parachute troops at New River, N. C., for training in the First Marine Division, and added that a request for $100,000 for initial installations "does not include all of the projected future requirements in parachute-troop equipment."

He also testified that it was planned, if Congress appropriated funds for 21 additional patrol-type airships at a cost of $325,000 each, to station nine at Lakehurst, N. J., six at Elizabeth City, N. C., six at Boston, and six at San Francisco. Six are now under contract.

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, testified that no Navy coastal airplane hangars were being constructed below ground due to the danger of flood, but that all gasoline would be stored underground.

"We have found from information that we have obtained from Europe," Admiral Moreell added, "that the safest protection for the planes is dispersion rather than to attempt to build tremendous structures underground. They would be tremendously costly. A seaplane hangar which now costs us about $600,000 above ground would cost something like $3,000,000 underground."

A. F. of L. Building Trades Sign Pact With Defense Agencies

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Office of Production Management has approved a uniform agreement between defense agencies and the American Federation of Labor building trades designed to stabilize employment and prevent strikes, Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, said today.

The agreement, approved by the War and Navy Departments and the Defense Housing Co-ordination Office, will cover all building and construction work in the defense program, Mr. Hillman stated.

At the White House, President Roosevelt was described as tremendously gratified at the agreement.

The agreement provides that uniform rates of overtime pay equivalent to time-and-a-half shall be paid for more than 40 hours work each week on single shift jobs and for more than 37½ hours where two or more shifts are employed.

The A. F. L. agreed that there would be no stoppage of work on account of jurisdictional disputes "or for any other cause." Under the agreement, all grievances and disputes would be settled by conciliation and arbitration.

The agreement provides for a board made up of government representatives with an A. F. L. member to interpret the agreement and adjust disputes arising under it.

At the same time, the government agencies affected by the agreement and the A. F. L. proposed that "legislative and administrative action be immediately sought which will eliminate Work Projects Administration labor on projects upon which are employed members" of the affected unions. The conference which drafted the agreement was said to have agreed that use of WPA labor on construction projects was "detrimental to peace and harmony" in labor relations.

Mr. Hillman's aides said the agreement was similar in principle to those negotiated with the shipbuilding industry. A somewhat similar uniform agreement is being sought in the aircraft industry.

O'Daniel Vetoes Bill For Capital Penalty

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel vetoed a bill making sabotage punishable by the capital penalty but said he intended to introduce a more severe version in the United States Senate.

Mr. O'Daniel, recently elected to succeed the late Senator Morris Sheppard, said his veto was based on conscientious objection to capital punishment and because research had shown property damage from sabotage could be punished under 21 State and 11 Federal statutes.

"As a safeguard, however," he said, "I intend to carry a copy of the bill with me to Washington and introduce it in the United States Senate, changed only to the extent of providing a maximum penalty more severe than the death sentence."

Such a penalty, he explained, should be an irrevocable life sentence at hard labor.

Mothers of Selectees Form New Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 24—Formation of a new organization, the Mothers of Selectees, was announced by Mrs. Alan G. Kistler, mother of three sons in the service and leader of the movement, at the American Legion home here today Mrs. Kistler said the first meeting of the group, which will have the support of the Legion in its efforts to expand nationally, will be held on July 29.

"Our objective will be to work for the welfare of our boys in camps," she said. "Nobody knows the problems of the boys better than their mothers, who get letters from them every week, nor is anybody more interested in their welfare."

Eight Billion More Is Asked For Armed Forces and Ships

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—A new $8,063,238,478 outlay for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, including funds to step up merchant ship construction to two vessels daily by early next year, was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

Of the total, $4,760,203,813 would go to the Army to provide equipment and maintenance for a land force of 1,727,000 men—309,000 more than present strength—plus critical items for a 3,000,000-man army. The sum proposed for the Army would swell to a record high of $15,328,171,132 the funds made available to it in the present fiscal year which opened July 1.

The Committee recommended $1,698,650,000 in cash and contractual authority for the Maritime Commission to permit construction of 541 cargo vessels and acquisition of 350 others to meet a serious ship shortage caused at least in part by the lend-lease program.

Maritime Commission officials told the Committee, in testimony made public today, that 100 American merchant ships have been or will shortly be withdrawn from domestic service and chartered to Britain for the hazardous Red Sea service.

Already 2,300,000 tons of shipping have been transferred to the lend-lease traffic in the North Atlantic, they reported.

Deliveries Are Increasing

An encouraging note in the picture, the Committee said, was testimony by the Maritime Commission that deliveries on its new ship construction were being made at the rate of two vessels a week and would be up to one a day by November and to two daily by January or February.

"Every effort should be made to build every ship that can possibly be produced in this country," the Committee asserted, adding that upon completion of the present program the United States Merchant Marine would have grown from its present tonnage of 10,000,000 to 16,702,000 tons.

The Army's share of the funds, the Committee said, would provide for a year's maintenance, on combat status of an 83-group air force instead of the currently planned 54 groups. The manpower increase of 309,000 for which the Committee provided would consist of 152,000 men needed in connection with the expanded 30,000 pilot training program and 157,000 required for new units to be formed in this fiscal year.

A total of $3,409,521,539 of the army funds was provided to finance acquistion of huge ammunition reserves and places to store them and to permit a vast increase in the number of tanks, antitank guns and other artillery equipment.

The Navy would get $1,569,374,665 of the total appropriation, including funds to increase its enlisted strength from 258,000 to 369,000 men in order to provide crews for the expanding fleet, and to boost the Marine Corps from 46,000 to 75,000 men.

For Other Defense Uses

Naval funds also included $300,000,000 for construction and improvement of shore bases, many of them on outlying islands; $300,000,000 for expanding shipbuilding facilities; $125,000,000 for new ordnance production facilities and $160,000,000 for additional ship repair facilities.

The Committee effected reductions of $37,639,778 in the budget estimates, chiefly by a rather general but minor paring of naval items.

An increase of $5,000,000 was provided for the Navy's so-called section-base construction program—bases for "mosquito" fleets and other small craft—but the details were kept secret.

A total of $35,000,000 for construction of a new building in nearby Virginia was recommended by the committee to house 40,000 employees of the War Department under one roof. At present employees of the Department are scattered around 17 different buildings in the District of Columbia.

The Navy requested $340,000 additional to add members to its intelligence staff, and one item was $1,800 for maintenance of an observer at Dakar, on the African coast.

Curb on Cables Due

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Plans for a naval censorship of all outgoing cable communications have been prepared by the Navy Department, and Congress will be asked soon for legislation to make them effective.

This was disclosed today with the publication of testimony by Naval officials before a House Appropriations Subcommittee. These officials asked the Committee to include in a new supplemental defense appropriation the sum of $796,500 to finance establishment of field censors' offices, but the Committee denied the request pending enactment of enabling legislation.

The testimony showed that such legislation was being prepared by the Attorney General's office for submission to Congress, and the program was described as having the approval of President Roosevelt.

Field Named for Son; Parents Want Look

EVERETT, Wash., July 24 (AP)—Thrilled, excited, happy, proud—these are poor words today to describe Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Paine.

The Army's $4,500,000 new air base at the Snohomish County Air Port, cut out of the wilderness overlooking Puget Sound, will be named for their son, who while an Air Corps lieutenant in the newly established air mail service, was killed 19 years ago.

"That shows you," Mrs. Paine told a happy group soon after the War Department's word reached her, "people just don't forget everything. He was a fine boy. I hope he will inspire young men who will be flying from the field."

Mr. Paine, retired interior decorator, said: "We haven't seen the airport for over a year. Now, they won't let anyone in. I just hope they'll relent long enough to let us take a good look—at Paine Field."

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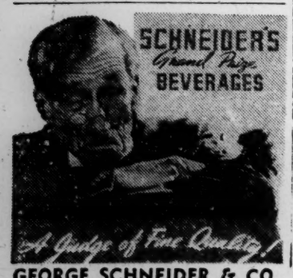

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Lessons Learned in World War Will Be Used in Part to Conserve 'Gas'

Tariff Duties at All-Time High In Bay State Customs District

National defense, coupled with the aid-to-Britain program, is bringing to the port of Boston the greatest era of prosperity in its long and historic existence.

This became evident today despite the cloak of secrecy thrown about the movement of ships and cargoes when customs figures disclosed that the collection of tariff duties at the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly the port of Boston—had reached an all-time high.

Latest available figures of the Department of Commerce lent further evidence to the picture of the quiet but steady gains in commerce, in the face of a noticeable falling off in the number of steamers reaching Boston from foreign ports.

Imports, particularly wool, are running heavy, and even exports, which have been at low ebb for several years, are increasing, the figures show.

Duties collected in the Federal fiscal year ending June 30 leaped over the previous high of nearly $70,000,000—established in 1923—and set a record for any one year in this district of $79,623,181. This was more than double the figures for the previous fiscal year—$37,499,850—and dwarfed the goal of recent years, when the aim was $52,000,000 a year to give Boston the designation of a $1,000,000-a-week port.

Merchandise brought into this customs district for consumption, upon which duties are paid, was valued at $258,227,517 for the 16 months ending April 30, 1941, compared with $202,816,065 in the same previous period. Wool, rubber, tin, and similar items led.

Exports from the Massachusetts Customs District, which takes in practically the entire State, jumped from $32,019,549 to $36,495,188 for the comparable 16-month periods. Machinery and metals were important items.

Vermont's Sesquicentennial In Full Swing Throughout State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Baked beans free, old-fashioned ball games, with boys in old time uniforms to "show you how the game used to be played," sugar suppers, round and square dancing and historical pageants can be found from now on, up and down and across Vermont, to the end of October.

The bulging correspondence file in the office of James P. Taylor of Burlington, Secretary of The Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, is becoming a fascinating collection of comment from all parts of the State.

Beginning on March 4 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Vermont's admittance to the Union, each city, town and village have invited their exiles to return, and travelers to look in on them, as they arrange the big parade with "old-time bands, floats, animals, horribles and laughs for all; sports and races for young and old"; a fiddler on the green to play for the dancing of "Turkey in the Straw," and "Pop Goes the Weasel"; and the story of some prominent historical event such as Ethan Allen's capture of Ticonderoga.

Serious Note

The City of Burlington strikes a serious and reflective note in the general program by an Institute of Congress of Parents and Teachers, from July 23 to 25. The University of Vermont and the City together will hold sesquicentennial ceremonies from October 3 to 5.

The generous collection of aluminum pans and kettles penned in by chicken wire in front of the City Hall, which has been accumulating for some time now, indicates in one way the vigorous support to Great Britain expressed by the citizenry, and when Arthur W. Peach, Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee, announces that Vermont, by its celebration, is "presenting a solid answer to Hitler and men of his stripe," he would appear to be right.

All have been asked to "rededicate themselves and their efforts to the idea of Freedom and Unity that, for 150 years, under Divine Providence, has guided the thought and action of the people of this State of Vermont.

Eager to Co-operate

Some of the letters from the hill towns and villages are legibly written or even typed. Some are in a labored scrawl, but all express great eagerness to co-operate in reviving a spirit of democratic living, by whatever method is practical by way of celebration. "The people here are patriotic," reads one post card, "and we believe that once in about seven years our children should have the advantage and inspiritation that comes from this kind of thing."

Irasburg, calling back old friends, with an invitation to a community picnic on the common on August 26, and promise of a genuine "Old Home Week," plans a pageant for August 28 depicting the town's history from its chartering in 1781 to the present. "Irasburg earnestly hopes," writes the Committee, "that you will plan your vacation so that you can be with us. Irasburg wants you, Irasburg needs you in Old Home Week."

More sophisticated celebration centers in Middlebury this week, among the widely known group of summer schools which have for years been attracting people from far and near to their courses in writing, the arts, languages and so forth. The "Green Mountain Festival of the Arts," which began on Monday includes an exhibition of paintings and sculpture representing the four groups of artists—the north and southern Vermont, and the mid-Vermont organizations; and the Vermont Guild. There are 250 entries.

Symphony Orchestra

The State Symphony Orchestra will give concerts on July 24, 25 and 26, with Jose Iturbi as piano soloist. The Bennington School of the Arts is collaborating by sending the nationally known dancers, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Martha Graham. The Gordon String Quartet will play chamber music. And the entire round of culture thus presented costs the visitor only two dollars.

Berlin is preparing a pageant for August 2 representing the burning of Royalton and the encampment of Indians in the town. Many of the "captives" will be descendants of the original captives of the Indian raid. Arlington, home of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, will on August 16 give a pageant written by the famous novelist entitled, "Man and the Wilderness." Brookfield on August 9 will dramatize the history of the town library. Vermont towns are very proud of their libraries and give them strong support.

During the summer Gov. William H. Wills is to speak at several places. He will be at Vergennes, the State's smallest city, on August 26. The Weeks School there will stage a pageant. A children's pageant on Democracy will be given, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Gertrude Daniels, at Grafton, on August 31. Craftsbury on August 21 and 22 will re-enact the first Town Meeting. Goddard College, of Plainfield, plans to depict "150 Years of Vermont Living" in a folk festival lasting from August 11 to 16.

George L. Kittredge

George Lyman Kittredge, Gurney Professor of English Literature, Emeritus, at Harvard University, who passed on yesterday at his Cape Cod home, was a world-famous authority on Shakespeare and Chaucer.

To 10,000 Harvard students whom he taught in his 48 years about the Yard, he was known as "Kitty," the man in the bushy white beard and immaculate gray suit, whose daring in crossing Harvard Square betrayed complete disregard of traffic regulations.

A scholar in the fullest of Harvard tradition, he lectured to his students during a complete year on six Shakespeare plays, examining each microscopically. He edited that author's complete works, and also four collections of poetry, classics, ballads, and songs. He was himself author or co-author of 13 volumes.

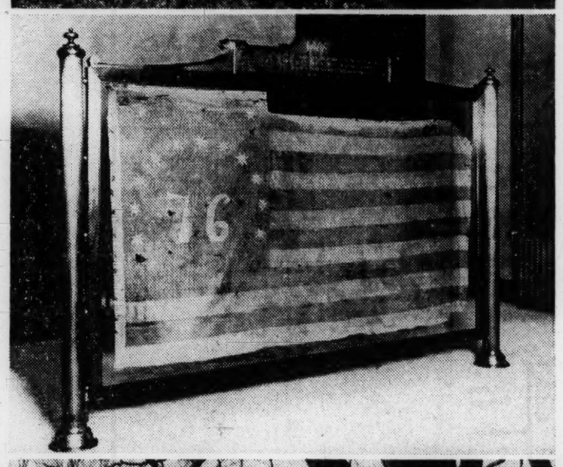
Educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, he spent his first six years teaching Latin at Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1888 he was appointed to the Harvard staff, and in 1892 made Gurney Professor of English Literature. He retired from Harvard in 1936 to spend his entire time on a new series of commentaries on Shakespeare plays.

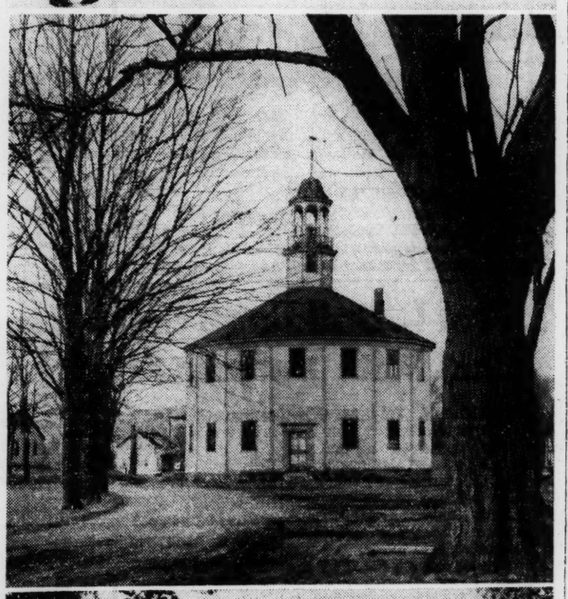
Scores of legends survive him in Harvard Yard. Perhaps the most famous recounts that one summer, confronted with an obscure passage from his favorite playwright, Professor Kittredge picked up his effects and traveled to Oxford University, several thousand miles away, to solve the problem. He sought out the most distinguished British Shakespearean scholar and posed the question. The Oxford man, not recognizing his interrogant, is said to have replied, "There is only one man in the world who can answer that question. He is Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, at Harvard."

Keep Beach Open to All, Court Orders Newport

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24 (AP) —The Rhode Island Superior Court has declared unconstitutional an act of the General Assembly authorizing the Beach Commission in Newport to fence off the municipal beach there.

In its opinion, the Court said, the act violated a section of the State Constitution which specifies that "the people shall continue to enjoy the privileges of the shore." The act would have permitted the city to exclude the public from the beach, the Court ruled.





Derick; Towart

Vermont Observes Sesquicentennial

From top to bottom—(1) Hiker on summit of Mt. Mansfield. (2) Oldest known Stars and Stripes Flag in existence. Used at Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. (3) Sixteen-side Church in Richmond, Vt. Built in 1813. (4) Bennington Battle Monument.

Wedgwood Ware for British War Relief

Orders from Bostonians and persons in many parts of the country are coming in in enthusiastic response to the announcement by Jones McDuffee and Stratton, 367 Boylston Street, of the arrival of a shipment of the historically significant "Old London" Wedgwood service plates from England.

The British War Relief Society, under whose auspices the plates have been offered by subscription to the American public, receives $4 of the $24 for which each set of 12 plates sells.

Each plate in the set is different and bears a hand engraving of a famous London landmark. On the back of each one in the limited first edition is the familiar emblem of the British War Relief Society. There is also a diagram on the back of each, giving the names of other buildings shown in the background of that which forms the central point of interest in the picture. A brief historical sketch of each of the landmarks is also given.

Since the plan to issue these plates was conceived last fall, during some of the darkest days of the Battle of Britain, many of the landmarks pictured have been razed by bombs. Produced amid constant din and danger of air raids and convoyed safely across the Atlantic, the plates are a symbol of Britain's spirit of "thumbs up" and "V for Victory." Collectors who are purchasing sets from the first edition expect them to attain great value in the future.

An official acknowledgment of the subscriptions to the limited first edition are seing sent by the British War Relief Society to each subscriber.

'Aid Britain With Shoes' Movement Is Expanding

The "Aid Britain With Shoes" campaign, sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, is constantly adding more names to its Honor Roll of Contributors, announced George A. Dempsey, Chairman of the Committee, today.

Cash contributions totaling more than $600; 2,000 pairs of serviceable men's and women's shoes; and more than 4,000 pairs of rubbers and overshoes have been donated for immediate shipment to England, he said.

Howie Heads State Move To Save 'Gas'

David H. Howie, World War Deputy Fuel Administrator, was named last night as Director of Gasoline Conservation in Massachusetts by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Howie, a resident of Cambridge, served during the last war under James J. Storrow. He is Vice-President of Fiduciary Trust Company, and a member of the Boston Port Authority.

In accepting his appointment, Mr. Howie said: "I consider this as a patriotic duty, and I shall help the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to the extent of my ability."

The appointment follows immediately upon the instructions forwarded over the week end to the Governors of 16 Atlantic seaboard States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by Harold L. Ickes, Secrtary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defense. Secretary Ickes warned that unless the consumption of gasoline was cut voluntarily by one-third immediately, the supply must be rationed.

Meantime, the possibility of an increase in the prices of fuel oil and gasoline was voiced by R. G. Haslam, General Sales Manager of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who addressed a luncheon meeting of New York and New England newspapermen in Portland, Maine, yesterday. He added, however, that this would not be a runaway price. The writers were inspecting the work being done on the pipeline now being built to carry oil from Portland to Montreal.

"The oil companies like to see consumption large and prices lower," said Mr. Haslam, "but conditions today are abnormal. You cannot build tankers in a few days. Shipyards are so busy that many cannot take contracts for them. When convoys start out and the submarines come along, their commanders look over the fleet. They size up what is in the ships. It may be food, or some war materials.

"But, there is no question what the tankers are carrying," he continued. "The fuel is more important, they figure out, and tankers are the first to be torpedoed."

OPM Co-ordinator Plans to Go on Air

Albert M. Creighton, New England Co-ordinator of the Office of Production Management, will give a radio address tonight on "Is New England Speeding Defense Production?" This will be the first of a series of defense broadcasts under the auspices of OPM.

The program will go on the air at 8:30 p. m., in an information quiz over the Colonial network. Mr. Creighton will answer many questions troubling manufacturers and the public at large. He will tell what New England industry is doing in defense, how manufacturers here can further assist, and where the office of Co-ordinator can be of vital service.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 25
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program for Friday, July 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; News.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking Listeners in the West Indies and North America.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Rakov's Orchestra; Tropical Moods; Hollywood Starts.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English: closing stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Viennese Ensemble, Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Tune Time; Johnny Long's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English: Two Men and a Girl; Good Neighbors.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlne—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English. Hungarian Folk Songs; Rakoczi March; Feature Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

ROME—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.65 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music: Music by Max Reger; Trio for violin, viola and cello; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

By a Staff Photographer

Playmates

It's not hard to ferret out the reason for the popularity of the Children's Museum in this picture. Warren West of Jamaica Plain is given an affectionate welcome by his friend the white ferret on a visit to the vivarium. This little animal is one of several creatures tame enough for the children to play with.

U. S. Takes Land In Chicopee Area

Four parcels of land in Chicopee totaling nearly 28 acres and costing $28,288, were taken by condemnation proceedings of the Federal Government in the Federal District Court in Boston recently.

The property was taken as defense housing for workers and officers in the Northeast Army Air Base in Chicopee. Robert H. Gallagher, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General announced.

The petition for taking the property was filed by John M. Carmody Federal Works Administrator.

Politicians Seek Reactions To Gov. Hurley's Florida Trip

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24—Governor Hurley of Connecticut has been on a vacation trip, and political observers are already measuring its results in terms of the 1942 election.

The Governor, with his wife and children, a small group of other State officials and accompanying newspapermen, has been inspecting the Connecticut troops at their training camps in Florida. As commander-in-chief of the State's armed forces, he reviewed the military units which until recently were under his orders as National Guard battalions. As an administrator, weary of office routine, he relaxed on the Florida beaches.

But the only question discussed in editorial comment on the trip was whether it meant votes for the Democratic ticket a year from the coming fall. Governor Hurley is serving his first term. He went into office, it is generally conceded, as part of the Roosevelt sweep of Connecticut, and he ran behind his ticket. If he runs again in 1942 he will run alone, without a presidential candidate, and his personal following will be more important. That is how the argument runs. Visiting the boys in Florida will make him a personality to them. Through their letters home and newspaper accounts of the trip, the Governor's name will reach many a Connecticut household.

Whatever the political results, Governor Hurley has seen at first hand the military end of national defense preparations as they cannot be seen in Connecticut. The production part of the defense effort is most apparent here. He was impressed by what he saw and learned in Florida, and his return will mark the start of an all-out morale building campaign for national defense, say the newspapermen who went South with him.

At Camp Blanding the Governor talked with professional men who had given up good practices for service in the Army. He talked with many a private and non-commissioned officer from his home state. Only one-tenth of one per cent of the population is giving up its normal pursuits to serve in the Nation's fighting forces, the Governor told the reporters, and it is unfair and unpatriotic for the rest of the people to think primarily in terms of profits and higher wages under these conditions.

Hartford Growing

If Hartford's population continues to grow at its present rate, the city will have a population of 240,000 in 1942. These figures come from the city health officer, based on vital statistics of the past few months. The 1940 census gave Hartford a population of 166,267. Health Officer O. L. Burgdorf thinks there are now more than 200,000 persons living inside the city limits. Not only has housing become a problem, but traffic control and recreation facilities. In September there will be more school children.

The figures apply only to Hartford proper. Equal or greater growth has been experienced by suburban towns.

Rent Control

Whether any means of controling rents can be found, short of a special legislative session, is still a question. The State Defense Council, latest to tackle the problem of increasing rent, will try to set up a rent control commission, if some legal authority can be found.

Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford believes that any sort of voluntary scheme for controlling rents is doomed to failure.

Food Prices

Food prices in Hartford have risen 10 per cent in the past year, according to the Family Service Society, private relief organization. Fresh eggs cost 12 cents a dozen more, milk a cent a quart more, potatoes 14 to 20 cents a peck more than in June of 1940. The society has increased its allowances to families. The total for an average family of five is now $10.55 a week for food.

State Employees

The number of State employees is higher than last year. The increases have come in State departments, such as education, motor vehicles and health where national defense has added an extra load, says Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh.

Cross in Army

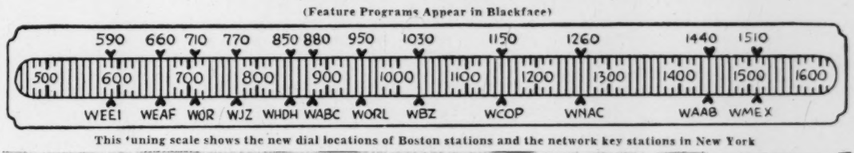
Wilbur L. Cross, 3d, grandson of the former Governor, is one of the State's newest class of selectees for Army training. He was graduated in June from Yale.

4-H Club Course

Five hundred 4-H Club boys and girls, a record enrollment, have been at the University of Connecticut this week attending the annual Junior Short Course.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This 'uning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox baseball	Sports and music
2:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	"On the Frontier"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife": sk.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Console Capers
4:45	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodie Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	News Service
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	"Housewarming": variety; B. Goodman's Or.	Wythe Williams	Castles in the Air
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies		News Over Britain"	Castles in the Air
8:30	"SPEBSQSA," quartet; E. Davis, news	The Week in Industry	Drama, with Eddie Green	"N. E. Speeds Defense	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45		Gwen Williams	Drama, with Eddie Green	Skinnay Ennis's Orch.	Vocal Trio
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Masonic Service Orgnztn	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby, Don Ameche, Connie Boswell, Music Maids, Orchestra; Guests**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Jimmy and Joan		**Robin Hood Dell Summer Concert**	
9:30	**Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad			"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra		**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Montreal Symphony; H. Barlow, conductor**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore, guest**	"Parade of the News": dramatization	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz: questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	**'Good Neighbors': drama and music**	"The Great Gunns": comedy skit	Dance Digest
10:30	News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead			Dance Digest
10:45					
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra,	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"; Michael	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. Dompsey, defense pgm.	Dance Digest
11:30	Loring's Orchestra		Barry Winton's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45		"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30	Musical Moments	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45			"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Network News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Listen Ladies with Jean Adams	Ragov's Orchestra	R. F. D. Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Betty Crocker	Julia Blake"; sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Picture"
9:45		Shopping News	Musical Roundup	George and Dixie	Uplift orchestra
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	Bess Johnson	New England Cupboard	Community Recreation
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	Ellen Randolph	Radio Telephone Club	Handy Andy
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	Bachelor's Children	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	The Road of Life	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Family Circle"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Ross Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	N. E. Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter Blaufuss	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	As the Day Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Fantasy in Melody	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Alexander Kirikoff's Or.
2:15	"Joyce Jordon"	Fantasy in Melody	"The Mystery Man"	"Don Artiste"	Organ Melodies
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros": sketch	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sports Comments	Larry Clinton's Orch.
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and Music
4:15	Dramatic sketch	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	land Indians baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and Music
4:45	Boy, Girl, and Band	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Tea Time Melodies
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	land Indians game	Comic Page Club
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Tropical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thmas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"The Shining Hour"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Joh Hutters, guests	U. S. Army Program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Henry King's Orchestra
8:00	Claudia & David": sketch	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15		Jean Cavall, singer		Walter Compton, n. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	"Proudly We Hail"; guests; E. Davis	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45				Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00	"Great Plays"	Ben Bernie's quiz program; Bailey Sisters	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Great Plays"	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	An Analysis of Propaganda	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere, drama			News Service	
9:45				Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00	**"Penthouse Party,"**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Charles Dant's Orchestra		Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	The Symphonettes	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of Music; Sonny Dunham's Orchestra	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30			Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

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WIGGINS SCHOOL of AVIATION
NORWOOD AIRPORT BOSTON AIRPORT

Greater Boston in a Holiday Mood as Great Aluminum Campaign Moves On

Pots and Pans Are Piling Up As Aluminum Drive Rushes On

Eagerly and generously all Boston and many other sections of New England today mobilized aluminum sauce pans, skillets and countless familiar members of the kitchenware family for melting down into raw metal to be used in fashioning the engines of wartime defense.

From the historic streets of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, through crowded Dorchester to the shaded homes of West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Brighton, the City responded. An army of Girl Scouts in their olive-green uniforms, followed by battalions of uniformed Boy Scouts and 74 City-owned trucks, combed the Hub street by street to ring doorbells, and ask for aluminum. With enthusiasm their requests were filled.

Old vacuum cleaners, milk bottle tops, meat grinders, frying pans, coffee percolators, trays, and almost any other piece of aluminum kitchenware you can think of was to be found in the piles deposited along the sidewalks. There was also a copper kettle, a steel cleaver, and a tin can or two, and even a few ornamental objects that looked as if they might be heirlooms.

Patriotic Holiday

There was a feeling almost of a patriotic holiday in Boston's residential sections today as housewives—and dozens of children—turned out to watch the "aluminum truck" go by.

When Bostonians were aroused to defend their freedom in revolutionary times, they carried their pewter to Boston Common for melting into bullets. Today a new Boston, whose people include thousands whose forebears fled Europe's tyrannies, similarly demonstrated their pluck and spirit and their love of freedom. They did it deliberately, and they knew what it meant.

"You have quite a pile of aluminum," a reporter remarked to one Jewish housewife standing on the porch of her Dorchester home.

"I'm glad to do it," she responded quickly, and there wasn't any doubting she meant it.

"I wish I could do more to knock Hitler's system out," she added. It is possible she remembered relatives in the old country.

Modest heroes of the day were the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts who did the real work of lugging the pots and pans out of doors and to the trucks. Up and down steps, ringing doorbell after doorbell, repeating the call "Got any aluminum?"—they did a good day's work.

Youth Enthusiastic

"Hi-yo," shouted one youngster to her companion, who was working the other side of the street.

"Hi-yo," exclaimed the other, with a glance at the hot pavement. "Whew," with a meaningful gesture, "Am I working hard!" She was. There was no lack of enthusiasm among the uniformed youngsters.

When the truck appeared at the foot of a street, a bugler accompanying the truck sounded a call, and often as not the driver gave the horn a couple of toots for good measure. If the residents were not already out on the sidewalk with piles of old metal ware, they soon appeared.

"Hey, come down my street, I have a lot of things," called one housewife as the truck turned in the other direction.

"Be sure to come down my street." This was a frequent exclamation from residents as the Boy Scouts and truck drivers chose the next street to canvass. One or two housewives who wanted to go to the beach for the day even called up the Public Works Department at City Hall to make sure their aluminum would be collected before leaving."

Everyone Ready

Practically everyone knew about the aluminum drive and was ready to help. Upon request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin 11 milk companies distributed 300,000 flyers with this morning's milk reminding customers to have their aluminum ready.

The City-owned trucks, manned by Public Works Department employees and the Boy and Girl Scouts, carted the aluminum to nine district yards of the Department where bins and sheds had been cleared to receive the metal. From these points, and from everywhere else in eastern Massachusetts, the metal will later be gathered in a central concentration point for pressing into blocks and shipment to smelters having defense priorities.

A cavalcade bringing aluminum from the Cape arrived at Boston Common today. Fire stations, police stations, and special bins at Kenmore Square and North and South Stations also yielded generous contributions.

Although Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland hoped to finish the drive today, it looked toward noon as if another day might be required in some districts.

Boston's quota is 100,000 pounds, or 10 tons, and this is about one-fifth the quota for the entire Commonwealth. John J. Walsh, Executive Director of Boston Civilian Defense Committee, expressed the hope today that Boston would substantially exceed this quota.

First Specimens

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Four rare specimens of pioneer aluminum—two ingots of the virgin metal and two cast candlesticks—were sacrificed today for the aluminum - for - defense drive by Edith Barnard Delano, nationally known magazine writer.

They were presented to Donald P. Wells, Deerfield chairman.

The pieces were produced in 1890 by Paul Heroult, a Frenchman, whose discovery of the electrolytic process of manufacturing aluminum followed by a few days a similar independent discovery at Oberlin, Ohio, by Charles M. Hall.

Dr. William T. Barnard, Mrs. Delano's father, had obtained American rights to the Heroult process, but Mr. Hall won American patent claims and the Barnard interests were dissolved.

Mrs. Delano said she believed the ingots and candlesticks were the only remaining products of Heroult's work.

From Book to Aid British Relief

"This Realm, This England," edited by Samuel Chamberlain, with an introduction by Donald Moffat, commemorates in etching and photograph an old-time England unscarred by war, and honors the invincible spirit of a valiant race. The book is being sold for the benefit of the British War Relief Society, Inc., at the Society's branches. Of the purchase price of $3.75, $2 goes to the Society.

The illustrations are grouped under the headings: London, the Heart of an Empire; Towns and Cities of England; Villages; Farms; The English Countryside; Scotland; Rivers; The Coast of England; Castles; Churches, and Cathedrals.

The book is published by Hastings House, New York.

Senate Democrats Impede Redistrict Plan

After a three-hour Democratic minority battle to block adoption of a Republican congressional redistricting plan, the Senate passed to be engrossed the reapportionment mtasure by a roll-call vote of 20 to 13. The vote was along straight party lines.

In an effort to block adoption of a Republican-dictated bill to recarve Massachusetts' congressional districts and to reduce the number of the Bay State's seats in the National House from 15 to 14, the Democratic minority captured the Senate floor today, held it until the noon recess, and gave every indication that it would take the floor again after the recess.

Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg, who held the floor for most of the morning, assailed the measure as a "deliberate steal" and urged recommital to committee and re-drafting "to give the opposite party a fighting chance." He denied that he was conducting a filibuster.

Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea also participated in the Democratic filibuster as did Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, who offered a resolve to establish a new seven-man commission to draft a new redistricting plan by August 30.

The House is expected to consider the measure at a session tomorrow, one of the few full-dress Friday legisiative meetings of the 1941 session. G. O. P. leaders are attempting to rush through the bill as part of a drive to clear legislative slates of all regular business before opening of the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on Aug. 5.

Yesterday the G. O. P. leaders failed to gain suspension of Senate rules to allow the bill to take all its readings in the Upper Branch at one session. The 15 Senate Democrats held enough strength to block the necessary two-thirds vote for suspension of rules.

The Republican-sponsored plan is expected to bring about election in 1942 of 10 Republican and four Democratic Representatives in Congress. At present the Republicans hold a 9 to 6 majority.

Exemption: Yielding to House opposition, the Senate agreed today to exempt Legislators from the provisions of a bill barring candidates for Congress and the State Executive Council from seeking the nomination from more than one party.

Firemen: Governor Saltonstall's demand for postponement of a 70-hour week for firemen for the duration of the emergency proclaimed by President Roosevelt was rejected today by the Massachusetts House.

The Lower Branch also turned down similar suggestions from the State Chief Executive on bills permitting cities and towns to give police one day off in six, and to establish a 48-hour work week for State insttiutional employees.

Censorship: Newspaper publishers, booksellers and magazines won a skirmish in their battle to defeat legislation to establish an inspector of magazines and other printed material in the office of the Attorney General. The Senate Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely on the bill which has been approved by the House.

Under the measure the inspector would have power to prohibit sale of books, magazines and other printed material which, in his opinion, were obscene or injurious to the morals of youth.

Betterments: Initial approval was granted by the House to a bill reducing from 6 to 4½ per cent the interest charged by local communities on betterment assessments.

Hurricane Contracts: The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations won a victory when the House passed a resolve giving approximately $73,000 to contractors who made repairs to armories damaged by the 1938 hurricane.

11 Norwegian Ships to Join British Supply

Plans are underway by British shipping authorities to transfer 11 large and fast Norwegian freighters from the Philippine Islands-New York-Boston service to North Atlantic supply lines between this country and England, it was learned in Boston shipping circles today.

This move is looked upon here as the first step in carrying out an arrangement between the United States Maritime Commission and the British Government, whereby the latter will use all available tonnage under their control before calling on the United States for additional merchant shipping.

Several British-controlled ships are now in operation on "neutral" trade routes, it was pointed out today, and these are expected to be transferred shortly to the North Atlantic runs to England.

Most of these vessels are fast enough to outdistance submarines, shipping men stated, and therefore will not need to be convoyed. The plan to transfer the ships on the Philippine Islands service is causing concern among sugar growers there and appeals are expected to be made to the Maritime Commission for other vessals.

Two-Hour Parking Again Extended

The two-hour time limit on parking in downtown Boston was extended "experimentally" for another 30 days today by the Boston Traffic Commission. The two-hour rule has been in effect since May 25, whfen it was first adopted for a 30-day tryout. Later it was extended. Previously, a one-hour rule had been in force.

Permanent adoption of the two-hour rule is expected by observers at the City Hall inasmuch as three of the five members of the Traffic Commission are known to favor such action. Temporary action was taken today in view of the fact that two of these members were unable to be present.

$33,800,000 Is Recommended For New England Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Expenditures of $33,800,000 for vast expansion of New England shipbuilding facilities were recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The recommendations provided for spending $12,200,000 in Boston, $2,200,000 at the Boston Navy Yard for new construction facilities, and $10,000,000 at South Boston for additional repair facilities.

Portsmouth, N. H., would get $8,000,000, to be divided between new construction facilities and additional repair facilities, if Congress approves the appropriation.

The New London, Conn., Submarine Base would be allocated $2,000,000 for more repair facilities, and two private ship yards, both operated by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, would get a total of $5,000,000. They are the Atlantic Shipyard, $2,435,050, and the Simpson Yard, $2,564,950, both in Massachusetts.

The committee also approved expenditures of $6,600,000 for public works at New England naval establishments.

Rhode Island would receive $4,270,500 for expansion at Newport and for additional facilities at Quonset Point, the Navy's northeastern air base.

A total of $952,000 was approved for Massachusetts, $662,500 for Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and $1,715,000 for the New London, Conn., submarine base.

Massachusetts expenditures recommended were: $708,000 to renovate the Chelsae Naval Hospital and provide 200 new beds; $80,000, storehouse at the Hingham ammunition depot; $164,000, Squantum reserve air station.

Single World Government Seen Possible After War

Dr. Boris B. Bogoslovsky, director of Cherry Lawn School, Darien, Conn., visualizing a new world order after the war, today was the third speaker before the conference of the Alumni Institute of the Harvard Graduate School of Education to predict a single international government.

He told his audience at the fourth session of the conference that the world was witnessing the third revolution in 150 years. The first, he said, was the French Revolution which created a third estate, the bourgeoisie. The second, he said, was the industrial revolution which created a fourth estate, factory labor.

A "fifth estate" he predicted would come out of the present revolution and would be an intellectual aristocracy, composed of experts in every field. This aristocracy, he said, would be in control of the Government, "possibly a world Government," when the war was over.

"Regardless of who wins the war, Europe will never see the same structure," said Dr. Bogoslovsky, citing England as an illustration of the trend toward eliminating the upper class.

"The world will not emerge after the war merely with a new coat of paint. The old cart must not be merely repaired; a new one must be constructed, or, better still, replaced by full-proof airplanes," he said.

Describing the new world as controlled by the fifth estate, he revived the term "technocrats" making use of the possibility of unlimited production, the average American income could be set at $4,000 a year. Dr. Bogoslovsky asserted. He pointed out that, at the beginning of the 18th century, the world was using 2,000 calories of energy a day and 10 years ago was using 150,000 calories a day.

Plane Search Abandoned

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Navy has announced today it has abandoned search for the PBY-5 patrol bombing plane which disappeared 20 days ago off the northeastern coast of the United States with two officers and five enlisted men aboard. The Navy said the PBY-5 was on a "routine patrol flight."

Rewards $1,000 In Lynn Slaying

Total rewards offered for the arrest and conviction of the slayer of Frances Cochran of Lynn mounted to $1,000 today with announcement by Chief of Police Edward D. Callahan that a citizen, whose name was not disclosed, had left $300 for that purpose in the Mayor's office.

The cit yof Lynn had previously put up $500 and the Lynn Item $200.

In the meantime Disistrict Attorney Hugh Cregg of Essex County, who returned from Washington yesterday, took over the investigation of the Lynn case while District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County continued to prepare the prosecution of Raymond Woodward, charged with the murder of Constance Shipp in Reading.

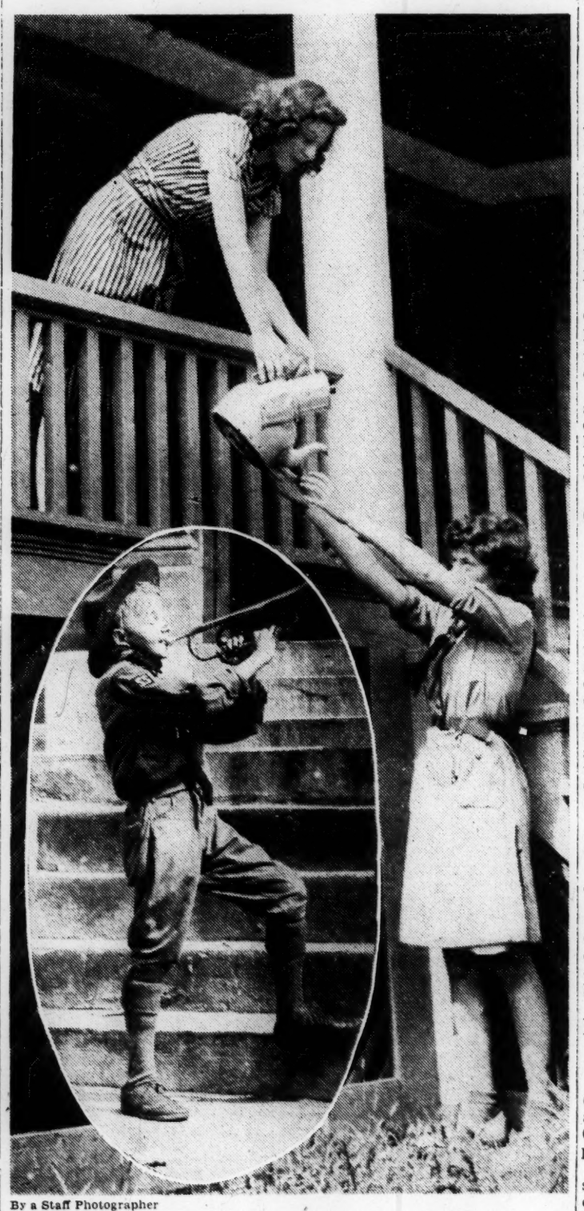
Lynn police were summoned to Lowell to examine an automobile answering the general discription of the car in which Miss Cochran was believed to have ridden. Police said the background and ownership of the car and the manner in which it came into their hands were considered significant.

More Spiritual Education Urged

Because education must "have reference not only to the panorama of the world, but to its foundations in spirit," our teachers should be more thoroughly grounded in spiritual values before they are permitted to instruct young people, Dr. Henry W. Holmes of Harvard University told the Summer School Conference on Religion in Democrac ytoday.

Speaking informally to a round table session of the Harvard Conference, Dr. Holmes, former Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, told his audience, "America suffers from too little schooling, too narrow a concept of education, and too much political interference in the schools."

He suggested that some Foundation, having money to spend on a worthwhile project, inject into the training of teachers "the constant sense that back of matter lies the spirit."



By a Staff Photographer

Aluminumware Campaign Goes On

Elfrieda Halzel, Girl Scout from Dorchester, reaches up to take old aluminumware from a Dorchester housewife as Boston's aluminum drive goes forward. The inset shows Leroy Payne, whose bugle call signaled residents that the aluminum truck was coming.

2 Windjammers Meet at Sea; Event Off Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, July 24 (AP)—When two square-rigged sailing vessels meet at sea in this age of machinery it is an event worth noting in the log, but that is what occurred as the Swqedish four-masted bark Abraham Rydberg, which arrived today, was approaching Portland last night.

Some gifteen miles off the coast, the big bark passed the Massachusetts Training Ship Nantucket so close that greetings were exchanged by dipping colors. ?

In addition to a cargo of cotton seed meal, part of which was discharged at Boston, the Rydberg had aboard 20 cadets, Swedish youths training to become merchant marine officers.

Colt's Arms Plant Dike Collapses

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24 (AP)—A 1,000-foot flood-control dike under construction along the Connecticut River in front of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company plant collapsed today, causing damage estimated unofficially at $500,000.

The enormous mound of sand reaching a height of 45 feet, designed to prevent a recurence of the 1936 flood that damaged the Colt's plant, slid like an avalanche 60 feet into the river.

Officials in charge said that because the river level was normal there was no danger of inundation.

The 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth were intended to carry a 110-foot highway between two bridges. The sand work in the $1,600,000 flood project was about completed, and in a few days a clay and rip-rap top was to have been laid.

Explosion Kills Two Men At South Acton Plant

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Two men were killed today in an explosion at the American Cyanamid and Chemical Company powder mills, State Police reported.

The explosion was the latest in a series at the plant since the first of the year, in one of which, in February, two men were killed. The firm, engaged in the production of explosives under national defense contracts, withheld any immediate statement on the explosion.

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Japan Prepares to Move—Where?

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U.S.N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Cabinet which negotiated the treaty of nonaggression with Russia has fallen. The new Cabinet has made no commitment of foreign policy other than the enigmatic announcement that a definite decision has been reached.

What is this policy?

Japan, doubless with the aid of German pressure, has obtained a naval foothold in French Indo-China.

Japanese shipping is being withdrawn from foreign trade.

Japanese subjects are being evacuated from Russia and South Africa.

Mobilization of reservists is reported, and Kobe has been made a closed port.

Ever since the beginning of the present war, Japan has been casting about for an opportunity to take advantage of the situation. But in recent years Japanese statesmanship has not been conspicuously successful.

Profitless War

In 1937, an easy triumph in China was visualized, but an exhausting and profitless war resulted with the end not yet in sight.

In 1939, Japan backed Hitler in the belief that Russia would be assailed by the Nazis. But Germany made an alliance with Stalin.

The fat being in the fire, and Germany apparently being well on the way toward victory, Japan took another plunge in 1940 when it made an Axis alliance. Another miscalculation was made a few months ago when the nonaggression treaty with Russia was concluded.

There can be little doubt but that Germany's about face with Russia took Japan by surprise, and Nippon found itself in the paradoxical position of having at the same time a treaty of alliance with Germany and a treaty of nonaggression with Russia.

Today's news dispatches find developments in conflict with both obligations. Japan, as an Ally of Germany, is believed to have been urged by the Reich to start a diversion operation against the Russians. But, having long turned their eyes southward—and already having obtained a precarious foothold in Indo-China—the Japanese apparently have demanded more "concessions" from Germany as a price of alliance.

Behind the Agreement

This is clearly what is behind Vichy's agreement to let Japan "protect" French Indo - China, which we may expect will mean establishment of a Japanese naval base at Camranh Bay in the immediate fture.

But this does not mean that Japan has given up hopes of northward expansion. The reports of Japanese-Russian fighting around the Siberian border are unconfirmed. Indeed, it would be part of the Axis technique to keep the reports as conflicting as possible.

Yet in whichever direction the Japanese move, predominant counteraction by the democracies inevitably will take on an essentially naval character.

Japan is a maritime Nation. Without its seaboard trade Japan cannot exist. Any hostile move on its part will bring about the dreaded embargoes, and without even a declaration of war, Japan's commerce will disappear. Already Japanese shipping, politely denied the facilities of the Panama Canal, is being forced to take the long and expensive voyage around Cape Horn.

Japan Must Have Oil

Japan must have oil. Some estimates show that 60 per cent of its needs for military and naval purposes are supplied by the United States. The cutting off of this supply would not be offset by a simple "adoption" of the oil fields of the Netherlands East Indies. For such a thrust has many disadvantages which must be examined.

Java is a long haul from any first-class Japanese base, and unless a circumbendibus which will practically double the distance is followed, the route will be well within striking distance from Hongkong, Manila, and perhaps Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Netherlands defenses in their islands have been strengthened, as have those at Singapore. Even if a Japanese thrust should strike home, it will find no oil immediately available, or probably none until new wells can be sunk, because elaborate precautions have been taken to insure the complete destruction of all oil facilities should it become necessary.

[Singapore and other British Pacific outposts were reported tonight to have been "forewarned and forearmed" with new RAF contingents to meet a Far-Eastern climax expected to arise within 24 hours from Japanese demands on French Indo-China, the Associated Press reported from London.

RAF reinforcements which arrived in Singapore from Britain last Saturday were said by British sources to have been ordered distributed to outlying posts for any eventuality.]

In the meanwhile, real aid will flow to China, and the position of the bogged-down Japanese armies which are hanging on by an eyelash, will grow increasingly difficult.

All this time the northern flank, intended to be made secure by the non-aggression pact with Russia, will be vulnerable. Russia has an undetermined number of submarines and airplanes which can be brought into use against Japan, and the route for airplane re-enforcements from the United States via Alaska and the Aleutian Islands will permit an assembly of bombers at Vladivostok, Siberia, that will be well within bombing range of industrial Japan.

Best Soviet Units

Should the Japanese drive ultimately go north to secure the exposed flank, there is again the matter of oil to be taken into consideration, because Japan will have to depend upon such reserves as have been accumulated in storage. The Japanese will meet what is generally regarded as the best units of the Soviet Army—a force that has been built up for the express purpose of countering any threat from Japan.

This move will be made across the Sea of Japan—a body of water that Japan always has considered to be under its control. However, the airplane has proved to be a powerful threat to ships in confined waters, and the Japanese Air Force has neither the planes nor the skill to secure control of the air.

Japan will be foolish to count on Russia's Siberian Army being demoralized by Russia's set-to with Germany, or the United States Navy in the Pacific having been weakened by transfers to the Atlantic. It can be taken for granted that any such decrease in surface strength has been more than counterbalanced by an augmented air strength based on or ready to proceed to Manila, Singapore, or Surabaya, Java.

The fact that Japan consistently has miscalculated its strategical course so far in this war, should cause it to hesitate to make another commitment until it has definite information on which to act. So perhaps it will be content to watch the tide of events, in the meanwhile completing its preparations to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Indo-China Move Divides British

By the Associated Press

London, July 24

There was a conflict of official opinion among London officialdom as to the military importance of the prospective Japanese occupation of Indo-China.

One authoritative British source held the apparently impending move offered no military threat to Singapore, Straits Settlements, while two others indicated mounting concern over both the naval and political aspects of the move.

One of the officials said the real threat was to the Burma Road, supply line of the Chungking Chinese Government, rather than to Singapore.

Group to Bring Back Syria French Troops

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 24 (AP)—A commission of 11 members was established today to supervise repatriation of white French troops, officials and their families, concentrated in Aleppo, Tripoli, and Latakia since the Syrian defeat.

Paris newspapers said only 200 troops and two officers have so far agreed to remain in Syria with the Free French forces. Nine French ships sailed for Syria from Marseille recently to effect the repatriation.

Art Replaces Shop Windows

© Fox

Pictures in the Show Case

LONDON—Glass shop windows here are very small these days. Most of the shops have "peep-show" displays. So what you can't see inside, they're painting on the outside.

Shopkeepers are taking full advantage of this publicity to offset economy in glass. Exterior decoration indicates what is on sale.

Spring hats, for instance, make an admirable subject for a color display. Latest styles perched on fashionable model heads draw feminine attention to the few exclusive shapes in the little windows.

Colored shoes for brighter days also lend themselves to vivid pictorial presentation.

The artists are pleased. It gives them opportunities for doing a little brush work—and opportunities, they find, are hard to come by in wartime Britain.

New Plane Name 'Vengeance'—V Aid

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (AP)—Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, smashed a glass wand of oxygen across the propellor hub of a new dive bomber yesterday and declared:

"I christen thee Vengeance—newest 'V' in Britain's campaign for victory."

The low-wing monoplane, camouflaged in brown and light green, roared into a takeoff then, spiraled to 5,000 feet and went into a deafening dive to 1,000 feet as 5,000 aircraft workers cheered.

The ceremony took place at the Vultee aircraft plant in Downey, near here.

Viscount Halifax spoke briefly, assuring the workers that "Britain is going to finish the job we started out to do." Earlier he visited the California and Consolidated Steel shipyards at San Pedro, where 50 Maritime Commission freighters are being built.

Nazis Free Many Belgian Soldiers

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—When the Belgian Army capitulated to the Germans on May 28, 1940, some 300,000 Belgian soldiers were sent to camps in Germany. As a result of repeated requests by King Leopold, contingents of Belgian prisoners have been returning to Belgium.

Considerably more than 100,000 of these prisoners of war have now been liberated.

Nazi Buildings Get The 'V' in Ankara

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 21 (Delayed) (AP)—The "V for Victory" campaign has spread to neutral Turkey.

Huge "V's" were discovered at dawn today painted on the walls of the German Embassy premises and the windows of a German bookstore.

Porters spent most of the day trying to erase them.

British Planes Sink Three Axis Ships

CAIRO, Egypt, July 24 (AP)—The RAF reported today that its bombers sank at least three ships from an Axis convoy off the Italian island of Pantellaria, in the channel between Sicily and Tunisia, Tuesday.

[The Italian High Command, reporting four British ships sunk in Fascist air-naval attack on a convoy in the central Mediterranean yesterday, also acknowledged that one Italian ship had been sunk Tuesday by the British.]

One of the Italian destroyers escorting the convoy of four medium-sized merchant ships also was hit by an air-launched torpedo and damaged heavily at the stern, the RAF communiqué said.

Two bombs were seen to hit a 7,000-ton ship and set it afire, and the vessel later was observed submerged with its stern up while two destroyers stood by picking up survivors, the communiqué added.

Two hits also were scored on a 6,000-ton vessel, it said, and a 5,000-ton ship "which apparently was carrying munitions was hit by three bombs and immediately blew up and disappeared below the surface of the water."

Fleet air arm planes followed up the bomber attack later in the day when the convoy consisted only of one 7,000-ton tanker and another merchant vessel, the RAF reported.

Two torpedoes hit the tanker, making it a total loss, it said, and another damaged the escorting destroyer.

Italy Claims Victory

ROME, July 24 (AP)—An air-naval battle in the central Mediterranean, lasting from dawn to darkness yesterday, was reported by the Italian High Command. It claimed that a British destroyer, two munitions-laden steamers and another "large unspecified unit" were sunk.

A British convoy, escorted by battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and aircraft carriers, was spotted by Italian aerial scouts at dawn, the Italian communiqué said, and attacked by air until darkness. Then, it said, light naval units of the Italian fleet took up the fight.

The Italians claimed the following successes for their aircraft:

A 15,000-ton steamer and a 10,000-ton steamer, both carrying explosives, were sunk.

A 10,000-ton cruiser of the Southampton class and an 8,000-ton cruiser were torpedoed.

A battleship, a cruiser, a destroyer, another heavy steamer and "another unspecified unit" were bombed.

In the night attack by naval forces, the communiqué claimed a destroyer and another "large unspecified unit" were sunk by motor torpedo boats, and a large vessel in the convoy was hit by torpedoes from a submarine.

The Italians went on to claim that seven British planes were shot down during the operations, while three Italian planes were reported missing. Crews of other Fascist planes were said to have returned wounded.

The action was said to have begun at dawn yesterday when Italian scouting planes spotted the heavily-protected convoy moving in an easterly direction.

Gayda Charges

ROME, July 24 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared today there was "suspicion more than well founded" that United States submarines are operating with the British Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Germans Send More Planes To Meet Stiff RAF Bombing

BERLIN, July 24—The German High Command claimed today that the RAF lost 54 planes in a few hours of daylight raiding yesterday in the Channel Area against a German loss of three.

[The British Air Ministry, reporting repeated daylight and night attacks across the Channel at Germany and Northern France, stated that 15 British aircraft were missing from the operations, while 10 Nazi planes were shot down. The British admitted that unprecedented numbers of German Messerschmitt fighters were encountered in yesterday's raids. This was taken as indication that the British objective of diverting important air units from the Eastern front was having its effect, and that Germany found it necessary to afford greater protection from growing British air raids.]

The Germans said that since all the British airmen were killed or captured the loss of the fliers was held to be even more serious than the loss of the planes. The German communiqué said that "chasers shot down 46, anti-aircraft and patrol boats three each and naval artillery two British planes."

The heaviest loss was in Hurricane fighters, the Germans said, one report saying that af least 40 of these eight-gun machines were wrecked. The zone of action was the Channel region from Ostend, Belgium, to Calais, France.

[Reporting on night raids, the British Air Ministry said fires were left in Mannheim. Docks at Le Havre, France, and Ostend, Belgium, also were bombed, it was said, and an RAF coastal patrol set fire to a German ship and destroyed a German fighter off the Norwegian Coast.]

The German High Command acknowledged that the RAF came back last night, dropping incendiaries and explosives "at some places in southwestern Germany. There were slight civilian losses. Damage was unimportant."

Authorized sources said that many of the British bombs fell last night in open fields. Others, they said, hit residential districts.

Nazis Stir Up Revolution In Armenia Against Soviet

ANKARA, Turkey (Delayed) July 23 (AP)—German strategy in the Middle East has brought about a national Armenian revolutionary organization in the Soviet Caucasus directed by Nazi agents in northern Iran and an attempt to excite Turkish aspirations for northward expansion at the expense of Moscow, authoritative quarters said today.

The Armenians were said to be receiving funds from the German agents and small amounts of arms diverted from Nazi shipments to the Iran Government. Military observers believed the primary reason for this German activity was to attract "fifth-column" recruits, who would be assigned to protect the Baku oil fields from the Russian "scorched earth" policy.

Official quarters already have rejected Nazi suggestions that Turkey expand at the expense of Soviet Russia, it was reported. Turkish opinion was said to be strongly opposed to territorial acquisitions which might obligate the country to one or the other side of the European conflict.

The Turkish Government has been informed that the Nazis have promised the dissident Armenians a greater Armenia to be formed after the Russian-German war. This new Armenia would include some territory now Turkish, it was said.

Diplomttic dispatches from Iran indicate that several hundred Nazis are active in the Armenian campaign. Women and children of German colonies in Iran have been evacuated, it was reported, and certain German legation files have been sent back to Berlin by way of Turkey.

Armenian irregulars pursuing refugees from British-occupied Syria were reported July 22 to have clashed with Turkish troops three days ago near the juncture of the Turkish - Syrian - Iraqi frontiers an undisclosed number of casualties resulted.

British sources here said the Armenians presumably were armed by the Vichy French forces during the Syrian conflict and turned to banditry in the temporary chaos preceding complete occupation by the British.

Turks Down Nazis

ANKARA, Turkey (Delayed), July 23 (AP)—An Italian military plane flying over the Turkish frontier in Thrace despite warning shots was reported hit by Turkish aircraft guns today and to have plunged into the sea off the Gulf of Enos.

Turkish anti-aircraft batteries shot down a German plane apparently reconnoitering near the Thrace border with Greece and Bulgaria, the NBC correspondent in Ankara reported tonight. The three German crew members were killed.

Lifeboats Get Radio

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—British merchant ships are now being equipped with suitcase radio transmitters for use in lifeboats.

The sets, which are unsinkable, have a range of 200 miles and a push-button device to permit unskilled persons to send an SOS.

Electric light buoys are also being fitted to life rafts to replace old-fashioned calcium flares and a new buoy has been manufactured to provide continuous SOS flash signal for 48 hours after being thrown into the sea.

Belgian Children Spend Summer In Swiss Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Hundreds of Belgium boys and girls have been traveling from Brussels to Switzerland to enjoy three months in the Swiss mountains at the expense of Swiss families.

This charitable project has been carried out by the Swiss Organization for Helping Child Victims of the War. The intention is to give the young guests good plain wholesome food and an outdoor life under the most attractive conditions. Children selected are mainly those of soldiers who have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner in the war.

Netherlanders, too, are taking an interest in Belgian children. Last year Dutch people of the town of Breda, who had taken temporary refuge in Belgium during the German invasion and had received liberal food and shelter at Antwerp, showed their gratitude by offering to receive several hundred poor children from Antwerp and entertain them during the months of June, July, and August.

Arrangements were made with the Department of the Interior at The Hague to increase the rations for those families which had young Belgian guests staying with them.

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Hitler Seeks Diversion In His Russian Campaign

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

Evidence accumulates that Hitler is finding his great "crusade" against Communism tougher going than he expected and is seeking diversions.

It helps explain the sustained Nazi bombing of Moscow, which has come under foreign fire for the first time since Napoleon's campaign in 1812. It also underscores the crisis in the Far East, momentarily expected to flare into some sort of Japanese military action, but not necessarily into a "shooting war."

The Moscow bombings, which could just as easily have been carried out by the Nazi Luftwaffe days or weeks ago, imply that German victories in the field have thus far failed to shake the will of Russians in the mass to fight on. Official Nazi accounts admit fanatical courage in the Red Army. German eye-witnesses tell of harassing guerrilla forays behind the lines and peasants burning their homes and crops in sullen retreat.

Heavy Losses

Moscow has made no attempt to conceal heavy losses from its people. The Germans have said nothing as to theirs. Yet word of German war casualties must be drifting back through all Germany.

Devastating victories to end the battle quickly were long ago promised by Hitler. They are still deferred. To offset that unexplained delay and to attempt against Russians the same sort of terroristic bombing of great cities that has so signally failed to shake British public courage, Moscow has been assailed from the air. According to neutral eye-witness reports the results have been just as dubious as they were in England.

In the Far East there can be small doubt that Berlin has been prodding Tokyo to move in some fashion. Short of a still improbable Japanese attack on Russia, which could have small effect in a military sense on the Nazi-Soviet battle, Japanese occupation of air and sea bases in French Indo-China seems most likely to be Tokyo's answer. And the trend of all rumors flooding the cables is that it is imminent—with Vichy probably assenting under stiff pressure from Berlin.

Japan's Role in War

If that does come, it means the Japanese will be participating, for the present at least, only in non-shooting phases of the war in Europe. It will be primarily part of the war-of-nerves technique, a long familiar Hitler method.

Berlin's prime purpose in fostering a Japanese raid on Indo-China would be to divert British and American intention. Hitler may hope to limit the extent of American naval or other aid to Britain or Russia. At the same time some further strain on Russian public morale might be caused.

Nazi propagandists would be certain to thunder into Russian ears that with Japan on the move, American Pacific interests must take first place in Washington policy making to the exclusion of effective aid to Russia.

Yet Japanese seizure of bases in Indo-China uncontested by French garrisons would not involve Tokyo in a shooting war. Moreover, if only relatively small Japanese forces were sent to man bases in Southern Indo-China, Japan would not have to risk any grave exposure of its main fleet.

There is ample evidence that Japanese Navy and Army politicos are at odds on policy. The Navy men, by and large, shun military operations southward on a scale that would draw the fleet to great distances from its home stations.

They never lose sight of the American fleet in the Pacific. It would be on the long, exposed flank of sea communications between Japan and a major sea-borne military adventure to the south. Whatever Japan may be planning, it is not apt to take that risk with a sailor at its foreign affairs helm.

White Russians Would Aid Reds

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 24 (AP)—A number of White Russians, some of whom served the Czar and others who left Russia as children when the Bolsheviks took over, have asked the British to help them get back to their homeland to help the Red Army in its fight against Germany.

"We never thought we'd want to fight beside the Reds, but now that Russia is in danger we're all Russians," one of them said. "We love our country as only men who have been separated from their homeland 20 years, and are always longing for it, can love a country."

These men, strangely, are only 13 days removed from fighting against the British. They were part of the French Army which opposed the British-de Gaullist invasion of Syria.

Among Legionnaires seeking a way out of Syria with the idea of joining in the war against Germany are former Spanish Republicans, who fled over the Pyenees into France when Gen. Francisco Franco unloosed his fascist forces against the Spanish republic.

The men were kept in vast concentration camps in the South of France, but with the outbreak of European hostilities many joined the Foreign Legion. Two battalions of them were sent to Syria.

Some of the Spaniards deserted to the Free French and crossed into Palestine where a company of them was formed by the British.

Both Russian and Spanish Legionnaires fought against the Australians on the coastal road leading to this capital. They underwent at Damour, south of here, an artillery barrage in which the Australians and the Royal Navy were estimated to have hurled 17,000 shells before breaking through Beirut's outer defenses.

Suspected Red Aids Camp-Interned In Unoccupied France

LYON, Unoccupied France, July 24 (AP)—Twenty-one persons accused of distributing Communist propaganda were sent to internment camps today after police had arrested 50 persons in a roundup which extended to outlying districts of the city.

Bulgaria Acts

BERN, Switzerland, July 24 (AP)—A. D. N. B., German official news agency, dispatch from Sofia said today the Bulgarian Cabinet had decided to mobilize and send to work camps all foreigners of Jewish origin, Russian emigrants with Nansen passports and deserters in Bulgaria.

Bumper Crops Assured British

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Granted "reasonable weather" until the middle of September, it was asserted authoritatively today, British farmers will produce "a greater output of food than in any previous year of this century."

Largely because of increased quantities of food grown at home, it was considered possible that in the third year of the war the quantity of food for the population would be as great or greater than in peace times despite the decrease in imports of foodstuffs.

Canadians Change Icelanders' Views

TORONTO, July 24 (CP)—Sergeant-Major Dudley D. Spencer declared here that the first Canadian troops to reach Iceland "found that 98 per cent of the population there had strong Nazi sentiments" but that the occupation force had remolded public opinion to favor the British.

"We actually won their good will by our cheerfulness and democratic ways," he said. "When we left Iceland their entire attitude was changed."

RCAF Puts the Right Man in the Right Job

Careful training picks Canadian cadets for pilots, observers, and gunnery posts.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is flying over Canada to inspect its air training and air defense program.

TORONTO, July 24—The training of airmen by the Royal Canadian Air Force for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is a highly selective process. For the RCAF seeks to find the various talents of the recruits who come to it, so that each man fills his own niche.

While the pursuit pilot is the cream of single-engined flying, nevertheless in twin-engined flying categories, which include bombing and observation missions, the observers, bombers, and gunners play equally important roles.

It was at No. 1 Training Command in this City, which taps the most populous area of the Dominion, that we watched the RCAF training process begin.

At once the separation of the RCAF from the other military services impressed those of us who have watched the struggle in the United States for a separate air force. Air recruits in Canada enlist at a number of RCAF centers located in the principal cities of the Dominion, and their training continues in exclusively RCAF depots until they come out as pilots, observers, or technicians.

Recruits Learns ABC's

Typical of the haste with which the Air Training Plan was set up in Canada is the "Manning Depot" in Toronto to which all air recruits are sent first. There are four of these depots, one located in each of the four training areas into which the Dominion is divided. This depot is located in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto. Here recruits bunk in spotlessly clean and renovated areas where cattle stalls, animal pens, and poultry cages were once located as fair exhibits. In exhibition rings where prize horses and cattle once were displayed the boys drill and participate in sports during the first month of their enlistment when they learn the "ABC's" of soldiering — drill and regulations.

An inquiry in informed quarters as to what would become of the Depot during August, when the annual exhibition is scheduled to open, brought the jocular rejoinder that "the horses, cows, and hens will have to move in with us, we're far more imortant now than they are." Obviously, however, it could be seen that this particular exhibition building will continue as an RCAF depot.

The democracy of the RCAF was disclosed when we heard a typical, humorous, top sergeant tell recruits in the "introduction to service" lecture "to salute an officer if you recognize him, but, if in doubt, don't salute. Don't salute a bandmaster or the doorman at the Royal York" (a local hotel), he added.

Soldier's Needs Watched

That old moth-eaten "gag" about uniform and shoe sizes—"too large" and "too small"—doesn't hold in the Air Force. Careful attention to uniform and shoe fitting is given. Indeed, we were to find that careful attention to a soldier's needs and feelings were to follow him throughout his RCAF service. A complete uniform is issued and on this steaming hot day recruits were perspiring under winter "great-coat" fittings. A quartermaster sergeant said that as many as 300 fittings a day are given here, indicating to some extent the enlistment in this one area.

A veteran mess sergeant who had served a 17-year "hitch" disclosed that up to 15,000 meals a day are served here and that as many as 4,600 meals are dished up at one sitting. The mess, we can personally attest, was excellent and we found that officers received the same food except that they sometimes have occasional luxuries for which they must pay.

"KP," or "kitchen police," which has come to mean the soldier's penalty, "peeling spuds," is outmoded here. The "spuds" are put into a machine which rubs their jackets off. A special crew then "de-eyes" them with paring knives. In fact, everywhere in this kitchen, hotel standards and capacities prevailed.

Important Training

The Manning Depot period takes from two to six weeks and from here recruits move to an Initial Training School—what the Air Force calls a "spit and polish" station. Here they learn the finer arts of soldering as the picturesque phrase suggests. This is an important school since it is at this point that the RCAF determines whether boys will become pilots or observers.

The Toronto I. T. S., located in a former exclusive hunt club in the Forest Hill section, is again typical of buildings that were adapted for the training plan. At I. T. S. comes academic work, training, radio training, link-training instruction in a miniature craft with flight instruments, low-pressure tests to find a candidate's behavior in high altitudes, armament instruction, and gas drill.

At the end of this five-week course a board of all the officers who have had a part in the recruit's training meet to decide his classification. From this point those chosen as pilots move to an Elementary Flying Training School and observers go to an Air Observers School. Even if a candidate fails to make these two grades he still has a chance in the RCAF as a gunner or ground crew personnel. Or, if he elects, he may be remustered to another military branch.

First Taste of Flying

The Royal Canadian Air Force recruit's first taste of flying comes in approximately 11 weeks after enlistment. After having gone through Manning Depot and Initial Training School he enters one of 26 Elementary Flying Training Schools in the Dominion. The RCAF, it may be observed, wastes no time. If a candidate shows the talent he is pushed along in training rapidly.

The Elementary Flying Training School in the No. 1 area near London, Ontario, is roughly comparable in operation to the Civilian Pilot Training program in the United States. The London school is operated by a local private flying service supported by local capital. With this notable exception, however, American training at this stage is completely separated from the military even to the types of planes used. In Canada, however, the Government supplies the training planes—Fleet Finches and Tiger Moths; the instructors, who rank as sergeant pilots on leave without pay—their pay at this stage being supplied by the contractor; also supervision, testing, discipline, and supplies.

Here pilot candidates get 50 hours of flight training, both dual instruction and "solo." Each pilot also gets 10 hours in the Link Trainer—unquestionably one of the best on-the-ground flight training devices in operation. An average course takes about 48 days here so that it may be observed that each candidate gets well over an hour's flying each day. The London school has 32 training planes, of which eight are spares.

Check Flight

At 20 hours, each fledgling pilot is check-flown by the "C. O." (commanding officer), or his assistant, who is able to designate at this point whether the pilot will be pursuit or bombing plane material. At this stage, too, the RCAF technique is careful to avoid a sense of defeat in a pilot who may have had ambitions in pursuit, i. e., the "glamour" role of flying. Careful handling assures the RCAF of men who will contribute their best to whatever task is selected as their real forte.

Parallel with the elementary flight training, the youth who has been selected as an observer leaves Initial Training School for an Air Observers School. Here he takes a 12-week course consisting of air navigation, photography, and reconnaissance. At London is a separate, adjoining, observers school. The men here were an older age group than the pilots whose average age is between 18 and 19. This school, like the Elementary Flying Training School, is operated under private contract, though the Government supplies the air field, the aircraft, hangars, barracks and equipment, and maintains full supervision of the school's activities.

Elementary Flying Training School graduates now receive their first lesson in military flying when they enter a 10-week course at one of the Service Flying Training Schools for advanced instruction. This course corresponds to the initial training given in the United States by entrants to Randolph Field, Texas, the "West Point of the Air."

Pilots Get "Wings"

At Uplands, just outside Ottawa, is one of the S. F. T. schools in the No. 3 Command. Here the pilots are training in North American single-engined Harvard trainers, built in California, some in Canada, and whose characteristics are close enough to be primary training for the Spitfires and Hurricanes of the Royal Air Force in Britain.

At Uplands, pilots receive the coveted "wings" insignia which they wear on the left breast of their tunics—indicative of their rank as full-fledged pilots. A period of 22 weeks has elapsed since entering Initial Training School. From this point they are "posted" to the eastern seaboard embarkation depot. From there they go overseas to get their operational training in combat aircraft preparatory to active service.

In the Maritimes, therefore, an RCAF pilot has begun to take his role in the Battle of Britain.

Royal Canadian Air Force, Crown Copyright

How Canada Trains Air Recruits

Upper: Canadian Royal Air Force pilot enters training plane for practice flight. These men are almost ready for actual war service in the air above Europe. Lower left: Future pilots practice archery, not with any idea that some day they will bring down a Nazi ace with a feathered arrow, but because it is one of the forms of recreation enjoyed at the Toronto Manning Depot. Lower right: Future observer practices with one of the instruments he will use over Ger- many some day.

Refugees in Portugal Watch U. S. Ship With Consuls Aboard

LISBON, Portugal, July 24 (AP)—German consuls, their staffs and Nazi agents ousted from the United States passed the night aboard the United States transport West Point, which is eyed longingly by some of the 1,700 war refugees waiting here for a chance to get to the New World.

Many stood and gazed wistfully at the huge gray vessel, unmindful of the rush and bustle of the waterfront as the Italian consular group was released yesterday. The Germans were held pending arrival in Portugal of American consuls and their staffs from Germany.

The Americans were reported by the United States Embassy in Madrid to have crossed into Spain from France last night and they were expected here today. With them are American ambulance drivers held by the Germans since the sinking of the Egyptian ship Zamzam.

A train bearing 85 Americans from Italy arrived here last night and a plane from Rome carried a few others from the Balkans.

The 1,700 foreign refugees—Poles, Belgians, Dutch, Germans, French, Czechs, Yugoslavs and Danes—are all that are left of about 50,000 persons who crushed into this city a year ago. The few Americans who have been in the city some time do not want to return to the United States immediately.

United States citizens still arrive from Germany, Italy and occupied territory each week, but they find immediate transportation. But there are an estimated 2,000 Americans left in Axis-dominated countries unable to obtain necessary visas to reach Portugal.

The largest single group of refugees is Polish. About 1,000 of them are stranded in Portugal and like the others they have no visas nor any prospect of getting any. They came here months ago with visas for South American countries only to find their credentials branded fraudulent.

American relief agencies, including the Society of Friends, Unitarians, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Joint Distribution Committee, are caring for these people.

Most nationals of Belgium and Czechoslovakia have been cleared to Canada. There are about 25 Dutch Diamond workers waiting for visas.

There are many cases where families have been split, a husband or a wife here and the mate somewhere in occupied territory and unable to leave. One of the more celebrated cases is that of Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world chess champion, who has been waiting here three months now for his American-born wife who is in Paris.

Ottawa Announces Duke of Kent Visit To Canada 'Shortly'

OTTAWA, July 24 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI, will visit Canada "shortly," the Prime Minister's office announced.

It was understood that there will be no further announcement of the Duke's journey until he is actually in Canada.

The announcement said the Duke was coming primarily to study operations of the Commonwealth air training plan.

Prince George, Duke of Kent, visited Canada in 1927 with his eldest brother, then Prince of Wales, who now, as Duke of Windsor, is Governor General of the Bahamas.

He was designated as next Governor General of Australia when the war broke out but because of altered conditions did not proceed to his post. Since the war he has been active in many branches of the British war effort.

The Duke is a personal aide de camp to his brother, the King, is Colonel in Chief of the Queen's Own West Kent Regiment and a commander in the Royal Navy. He is a flying enthusiast and has spent much of his time with the three arms of the forces.

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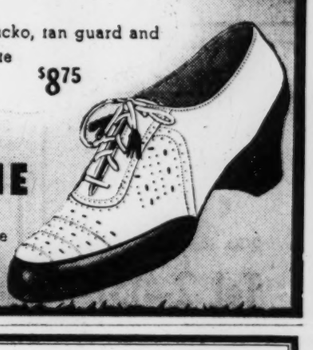

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New Oil Refinery Planned in Calgary

CALGARY, Alberta (AP)—McColl Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada plans to build a modern oil refinery on a 60-acre site, purchased in the Bonnybrook district in East Calgary, officials announced.

The plant will cost approximately $1,000,000 and will have a capacity to handle 3,500 barrels of crude oil a day from the Turner Valley and other oil fields adjacent to Calgary.

This will be the third major refinery in the City, for the Imperial Oil Company and the British-American Oil Company, Ltd., have huge refineries in the East Calgary district.

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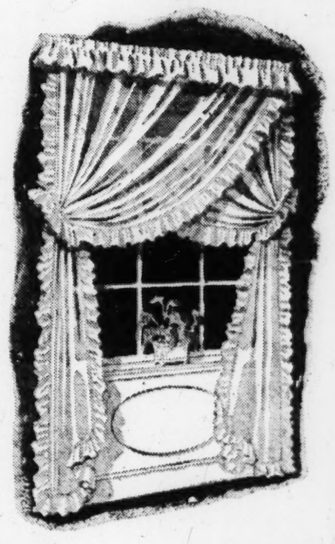

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'Finest Guns in the World' Being Delivered to Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The entire ammunition and ordnance requirements of the Navy are being met with little delay and are co-ordinated carefully with a program giving the United States the finest guns procurable anywhere in the world, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy's Division of Ordnance, declared today.

At the same time, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced establishment of an award system which would accord national recognition to manufacturers who are doing superior work in meeting the ordnance delivery schedule This system, whereby the firm would be permitted to fly the naval ordnance flag and individual workers would receive emblems, is designed to boost ordnance production to its utmost.

These developments came simultaneously with a 41 to 14 approval by the Senate of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to set up a secret detective force to investigate and forestall sabotage and threatened sabotage on all Navy property.

Walsh Cites Danger

Although a number of senators charged that the bill authorized creation of an "American Gestapo," Senate approval came after Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told that body that sabotage attempts had been uncovered recently at naval establishments, and that the Navy suspects that there are at least 400 saboteurs working at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California.

Authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000, the bill was returned to the House for approval of Senate amendments.

While granting that ordnance delivery may be slow here and there, Admiral Blandy said that at no point was the delay serious and that no naval ships were being held up because of a lack of guns. He pointed out that the Navy had a system of using the best gun available, regardless of its national origin.

"We are now getting into heavy production of two types of anti-aircraft guns which are of foreign origin," he declared. "The Navy never stops developing better and better models, although there is always a point where it is necessary to stop development on certain models and to 'freeze' them for mass production."

Both Secretary Knox and Admiral Blandy categorically denied that experimentation had gone so far as to leave the Navy with an inadequate gun production. They admitted, however, that in some types of equipment, particularly naval aircraft, deliveries were a bit behind schedule due to concentration on the production of heavy bombers for this country and Britain.

Mr. Knox explained that permission to fly the naval ordnance flag was being given for the purpose of creating an esprit de corps among workers and a keen sense of competition among manufacturers.

Nation Expects Results

Admiral Blandy said that 14 companies, out of "many hundreds," already had been chosen for the flag and emblem award and that their names would be given out July 25. He added that new plants would be added to the honor roll whenever they deserved it.

Pointing out that production schedules will be stepped constantly upward, Secretary Knox said in a letter to manufacturers that "we are going to produce more armament in a shorter period than any nation ever has before."

"The American people are expecting just that of its Government and of its industries which developed mass production," the Secretary said. "The defense of our Republic demands just that.

"You people of industry—management, labor, and capital—have enlisted for this battle of production. You are moving ahead. But we need more and greater production.

"Some companies are up to schedule. Some are ahead. Others are lagging for various reasons.

"We of the Navy Department feel that those companies which have found the road to greater production of naval ordnance are entitled to recognition. Management and workers should be justly proud of their success."

They Go to School to Better Their Jobs

Wide World

Apprentice Training Pays

Above: A group of girl tracers employed by the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., shown at an evening class in drafting at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The course was established expressly for women employed in drafting rooms in defense industries. The course lasts 100 hours. Below: Allan Lampi, left, the 2,400th man to graduate from General Electric's apprentice course for machinists and tool makers, is congratulated by B. G. Tang, General Superintendent of the company's Schenectady plant.

School for Apprentices Proves Its Worth for G. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—An apprentice training system which has sent 6,000 graduates into jobs as skilled industrial workers under the direction of the General Electric Company will mark its 40th anniversary Sept. 27.

The celebration, to be held at the General Electric plant here, will be patterned after a college reunion. "Classes" will meet, members will parade, and a dinner and entertainment will follow.

The system, one of the oldest continuously-operated programs of its kind in the country, was started at the Schenectady Works in 1901 and now is in effect at all the principal apparatus plants of the company. The Schenectady Works recently graduated its 2,400th apprentice, while nearly 2,500 skilled workmen have completed similar training at the other plants. At the present time apprentices are being trained as machinists and tool makers, draftsmen, pattern makers, molders, construction and maintenance men, and electricians.

Up From the Ranks

Half a dozen General Electric superintendents as well as a majority of the company's general foremen and foremen are products of the system.

There is some variation in the details of training at the various plants because of manufacturing requirements. All courses, though, are four years in length; applicants must be at least 18 and not more than 20 years old; and the apprentices must have a high school education or its equivalent. The courses include 1½ years machine shop training and classroom work varying from 400 to 1,000 hours. The remainder of the time is spent in various factory departments.

Each training room is under the direct supervision of a man who has had years of experience in manufacturing and tool room work and in the training of apprentices as well. Staff instructors are provided for groups of 15 to 20 apprentices These men are selected because of their knowledge of machine shop procedure and their ability to teach.

Need for Trained Men

That it is the trained man who is advanced when promotions are in order is a modern industrial axiom. The tremendous needs of defense industry have brought about a demand for skilled men. The progress of 150 graduates from the machinist and tool making course at Schenectady during the past five years proves the axiom true.

Nearly half of these young men have advanced from machinist and tool making jobs to other work. The distribution follows: machine shop and tool room, 67; inspecting, 2; drafting, 5; tool designing, 14; shop instructing, 2; foremen, 7; planning and wage rate, 25; methods, 4; college, 13. One graduate was transferred to another plant, two are in the Army, and eight have left the employ of the company.

Of particular interest is the number that are in college. Each year some of the brightest of the apprentice graduates enroll for engineering courses in the Nation's leading technical schools. Many of these men obtain scholarships and the majority are found within the upper five per cent of their classes at graduation. They have no difficulty obtaining jobs in their profession upon completing their college work.

Do they return to General Electric? "You can be sure they do," said Ray E. Ellis, Supervisor of Apprentices at the Schenectady works.

The biggest apprentice year in General Electric history was 1909 when 515 young men were learning their trades. In 1930 the number reached 492 and right now again is well on its way to the 500 mark.

Drive Is Started to Smash Bottlenecks on Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Unduly restrictive State laws regulating motortruck transportation are slowing up movement of defense shipments, the American Trucking Associations charged today in calling for legislation to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to "smash highway bottlenecks."

The I. C. C., the Associations said, should be empowered under an act of Congress, to take definite action to eliminate highway barriers, overruling the numerous and varying laws of the 48 States which are declared to be a hindrance to business, agriculture and the defense program.

Unduly restrictive State laws on size and weight of trucks, and special laws covering certain points on highways such as bridges were specified by the A. T. A. as bottlenecks that should be eliminated without delay.

The Associations urged Congress not to enact laws providing for national or regional uniformity of size and weight requirements. This would bring greater confusion and controversy, it was stated. On the other hand, the A. T. A. went on, the I. C. C. should be empowered to take what action is necessary notwithstanding State laws to eliminate the worst bottlenecks and effect gradual improvements.

The trucking organization, which represents a majority of the Nation's commercial trucks, made public its views after two members of Congress had introduced legislation looking toward a solution of the problem, and at a time when the I. C. C. itself soon is expected to make its recommendations to the legislators.

Asserting that unduly restrictive size and weight laws are slowing up the movement of defense goods by highway the A. T. A. suggested that the Federal Motor Carrier Act be amended to give the Commission the right to take definite action against trade barriers, "the laws of any state notwithstanding."

One bill, also providing that the I. C. C. be empowered to eliminate bottlenecks, is now before the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It was offered by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington. A resolution, providing that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee shall investigate "the need for and advisability of" Federal regulation of sizes and weights of commercial vehicles, has been introduced by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon.

Many Federal officials, it was said, have pointed out that the highway system is one of the nation's primary defense assets, "but that it is true only provided the highways are permitted to function at peak efficiency."

"When a State says a truck may move only half full," the A. T. A. went on, "that State is preventing the whole Nation from more speedily attaining its defense objectives. Seldom does the question of what the highways will carry enter into this issue; in almost all cases where weights are drastically restricted, it is not because the highways have not been constructed to bear heavier loads."

The A. T. A. also charged that in many cases the States have exceeded their legal rights by discriminating against interstate motor carriers; that laws which prevent trucks from operating at top efficiency are depriving farmers and businessmen of all the advantages of truck transportation; that many size and weight laws fail to meet economic requirements, and that this is proved by the thousands of special permits issued each year to many carriers; and that some of the States themselves need to be protected against diversion of traffic to other states where the laws are less restrictive.

Newspapers Defy the F. C. C. In Radio Probe

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The legal right of the Federal Communications Commission to investigate newspaper ownership of radio stations was under challenge today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

At the opening session of the hearing yesterday, Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the Publishers' group, told the Commission that four newspapermen subpoenaed as witnesses would refuse to appear at the inquiry, which was designed to establish a policy for future ownership of broadcasting stations by newspapers.

The four named by Mr. Hanson were Lieut. Commander James G. Stahlman of the Nashville Banner, a former President of the Association who now is on duty with the Navy; Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager of the New York Sun; Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, and William A. Thomson, New York, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the A. N. P. A.

The Commission did not indicate yesterday whether it would attempt to compel the four to appear.

The Commission denied motions to vacate the investigation. Mr. Hanson contended that the F. C. C. was without authority to make such a general inquiry.

As the hearing opened yesterday, Chairman James L. Fly informed Mr. Hanson that the Commission had rejected an Association request for termination of the investigation and would not hear arguments on the question at that time.

"It seems inconceivable to us," the FCC said, "that an argument could be seriously advanced against the inherent power to hold hearings of any administrative agency, endowed by statute with power to hold hearings, issue subpoenas, to conduct general hearings of the type involved here."

Denied the right to argue in behalf of his petition, Mr. Hanson filed a lengthy statement in which he said that the Commission lacked authority to investigate any of the matters outlined by it as within the scope of the inquiry.

Chairman Fly read an opening statement in which he said that the question of newspaper ownership of radio stations had been "a topic of interest both in Congress and elsewhere for a long time." He added that because of the large number of newspaper applications for frequency modulation stations (43 out of 99), the Commission had decided to hold a general inquiry rather than pass on the issue in each application.

The Commission, he said, had "reached no conclusions or opinions," and would give attorneys ample time to argue legal questions before promulgation of any rules placing newspapers on a different level from other applicants.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

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Christian Science Programs

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Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Ankara Red Cross Aids War Captives

ANKARA, Turkey, July 24 (AP)—The Turkish Government announced yesterday that an International Red Cross Bureau had been established at Ankara for the exchange of information on military prisoners and civil internees in the German-Russian war.

All belligerents have promised to co-operate, the announcement said.

When Board Closes a School Louisiana Pupils Open It Up

OAK GROVE, La., July 24 (AP)—The kids didn't "throw a party" to celebrate when the School Board closed Oak Grove School.

Instead they argued their parents into reopening it as a private institution. Then they pitched in and cleaned up the building so classes could begin on the dot today.

And 66 of them registered for the term, which in Louisiana's strawberry and truck belt, begins in July and ends at the spring harvest season.

Nine unpaid volunteer teachers, all accredited, were on hand.

Meanwhile, Louisiana's Supreme Court is considering an application for an order forcing the Ascension Parish (county) School Board to resume support of the century-old institution.

Louisiana's first agricultural high school, it had long been the pride of the neighborhood. District residents voted a special tax on themselves to improve it.

So when the School Board announced Oak Grove would be closed because of declining attendance and availability of other schools near-by, the citizens called indignation meetings.

A group of parents asked the District Court to enjoin the Board from carrying out the closing, lost their case and appealed..

Then Mavis Broussard, a youngster, spoke right out in meeting, "I've been talking to some of the other kids. We want to go to Oak Grove. Why not open it ourselves?"

The School Board agreed that the building might be used, at least while the Supreme Court considered the case.

Mavis organized a squad of pupils who went to work with brooms and mops. Parents laid out routes along which private automobiles would pick up the children.

The faculty met yesterday, arranged classes and distributed textbooks.

Some Strike Clouds Clear —$900,000,000 Raise Parley

By the Associated Press

The threat of a City-wide strike of American Federation of Labor electrical workers in New York City was lifted today, and a one-day walkout of steel-plant crane operators at East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill., was called off.

Negotiations proceeded at Los Anglese on a proposed master contract to stabilize the wages of 55,000 employees of three West Coast airplane factories.

New York—A spokesman for the New York City A. F. of L. electricians anonunced that the union had rescinded its vote for a strike, after long consultations with electrical contractors who declared a strike would tie up millions of dollars of construction projects. The union has been in an extended dispute with the Consolidated Edison Company over installation of electrical equipment by company employees, rather than A. F. of L. electricians.

East St. Louis—The strike of 105 crane operators at plants of the American Steel Foundries here and at Granite City, Ill., was called off when the men agreed to return to work pending negotiation of their grievances. The operators have demanded 40-minute rest periods every two hours. The company has offered midmorning and midafternoon rest periods of 20 minutes each, and 15 minutes at noon.

Los Angeles—The master wage agreement under consideration by the Lockheed, Vega, and Consolidated airplane factories on the West Coast was expected to be patterned on the scale negotiated by the North American Aviation Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. That contract raised the minimum starting rate from 50 to 60 cents an hour, provided for automatic step-ups to 75 cents, and gave a blanket increase of 10 cents an hour to all workers not otherwise affected.

Key West, Fla.—One thousand A. F. of L. construction workers who walked off several defense projects voted to continue their strike for an increase in wages from 40 to 62½ cents an hour. Marines with bayoneted rifles patrolled the construction areas.

Huntington, W. Va.—Unsuccessful efforts were made yesterday to settle a strike at the American Car & Foundry Company railroad car building plant, closed when a one-year labor contract expired.

The C. I. O. local seeks an increase in the basic hourly wage rate from 50 to 72½ cents, also a union shop, the check-off and vacations with pay. The company has offered to increase the basic rate to 60 cents and to raise the pay of piece workers by 10 per cent.

Chicago—Negotiations opened on the demands of American railroad workers for wage increases which the carriers estimated would amount to nearly $900,000,000 a year.

The five big operating unions sought a 30 per cent increase in the basic pay rates of 350,000 workers, and the 14 non-opearting unions were prepared to specify tomorrow their requests for increases of from 30 to 34 cents an hour for about 800,000 additional employees.

Grand Prairie, Texas—The Federal Works Agency met a strike on a defense housing project by changing contractors and introducing a new open shop policy. A. F. of L. construction workers had walked out yesterday, protesting against use of WPA workers on landscaping and road building.

Bendix, N. J.—C. I. O. United Automobile Workers accepted a plan worked out by the Defense Mediation Labor Board for settlement of a strike at Air Associates, Inc., but the company was to study the settlement plan for a few days. The union men walked out July 14 contending that 24 employees had been laid off for union activity.

Chicago—The International Harvester Company announced a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for an estimated 55,000 employees whose present wage scale was not disclosed. The wage boost will cost the company about $5,500,000 a year, and affects workers in Chicago, Rock Island, Rock Falls, Canton, and East Moline, Ill.; Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Richmond, Ind.; Springfield, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis.; Auburn, N. Y.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntington Park, Calif., and New Orleans, La.

American's Device Aids Sea Rescues

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—An automatic distress signalling device for lifeboats designed to aid victims of torpedoed ships has been invented by an American, the Maritime Register says.

The device, invented by Richard C. Hamilton, customs broker for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, can be set in operation merely by throwing a switch. It sends this information repeatedly: SOS, ship's call letters, cause of disaster, and the latitude and longitude of the lifeboat.

The Register said the device weighed 20 pounds, could be operated by persons unfamiliar with radio telegraphy and would operate even should the lifeboat capsize.

Radios now in a few lifeboats are operated manually. In rough weather it is often impossible for the operator to send.

Tests conducted by the Federal Communications Commission proved that the device could be set up and placed in operation in 15 seconds.

Britain recently ordered radio equipment for all lifeboats.

Thousands of seamen have perished because they were unable to send an SOS from their lifeboats.

Fair Employment Course Is Mapped

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, said yesterday that the defense program would require the use of all qualified labor regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Ethridge is Vice-President and General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Citizen and the Louisville Times. He said that the committee, which organized yesterday, would meet weekly.

"From a practical standpoint," Mr. Ethridge said, "discrimination against loyal and qualified workers for any reason is stupid. From the standpoint of democratic aims it is unforgivable.

"Guns, planes, tanks and ships alone will not make us strong. If we are to keep men free, we must take positive steps to widen the base of democracy at home while we help to defend it abroad."

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Welles Sees Japan Moves As Threat to Philippines

Continued from Page 1

ning any counteraction against against the occupation of Indo-China. Mr. Welles denied yesterday that Washington and London had worked out any ffioint program of economic measures to be used against Japan.

It is recalled here that the United States Government has condemned Japan on a number of occasions since the start of the China "incident" but that no steps have yet been taken to stop the shipment of badly-needed petroleum to the Japanese.

Recalls Hull's Statement

Before making his statement, which he characterized as an enunciation of the American position, the Acting Secretary referred to remarks made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull during his appearance before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Jan. 15, 1940. At that time Mr. Hull declared:

"It has been clear throughout that Japan has been actuated from the start by broad and ambitious plans for establishing herself in a daminant position in the entire region of the Western Pacific. Her leaders have openly declared their determination to achieve and maintain that position by force of arms and thus to make themselves masters of an area containinf almost one-half of the entire population of the world. As a consequence, they would have arbitrary control of the sea and trade routes in that region.

"Previous experience and current developments indicate that the proposed "new order' 'in the Pacific area means, politically, domination by one country. It means, economically, employment of the resources of the area concerned for the benefit of that country and to the ultimate impoverishment of other parts of the area and exclusion of the interests of other countries. It means, socially, the destruction of personal liberties and reduction of the conquered peoples to the role of inferiors," Mr. Hull said.

"It should be manifest to every person that such a program for the subjugation and ruthless exploitation by one country of nearly one half of the population of the world is a matter of immense significance, importance, and concern to every other nation, wherever located."

America's Position

Despite the strong statement by Mr. Welles, Japanese steps toward occupation of French Indo-China, despite its obvious threat to the British and the Netherlands Indies, will not be met by American military or naval counteraction, according to information available here.

For the time being the United States will continue its long-standing policy of very slowly and delicately increasing its economic pressure on the Island Empire while waiting to see where the latest Japanese adventure will end, these same sources declare.

It is believed probable, however, that if London decides to take strong economic action against Japan, this country will follow suit. Such action would only be taken in conjunction with London, since the latter's position in the Far East is considered here as more precarious than is the American, particularly in view of the exposed position of Australia and New Zealand.

Spar for Time

The decision not to take belligerent measures against Japan at this time is attributed to Washington's determination to fight for the time necessary to build up America's air strength in the Philippines and to enable the British to continue their defensive preparations at Singapore and the Malay Peninsula

It is recognized here that the Anglo-American position is made somewhat difficult by the fact that the Japanese are said to be moving into French Indo-China with the permission of Vichy-French Government, thus giving the affair an aura of respectability and legality not possessed by other Japanese aggressions in the Far East

In view of the strained relations existing between London and Vichy over the British conquest of Syria and Lebanon, London is held ready to go to considerable lengths to avoid a clash with Vichy forces in Indo-China.

Joint Action Seen

Although there has been no confirmation to London reports that Britain and the United States are planning a joint economic and fiscal offensive against Japan, strong elements in the State Department are known to be advocating such a course as both timely and unavoidable if the western democracies hope to maintain their position in southeast Asia.

It is argued that Japan's present course is as much dictated by economic necessity as it is by ambition and that Japan is particularly susceptible to economic pressure, regardless of the fact that it might push Tokyo into more drastic aggression.

At the same time, these State Department officials warn that it is possible to delay action against Japan too long and thereby to permit Japanese forces to become firmly entrenched in positions from which it would be difficult to dislodge them. It is held bad strategy always to permit Japan to take the initiative since defensive action is never as effective as offensive.

Navy is Ready

Although Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared that the United States fleet was ready to support American foreign policy in the Far East, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has given no indication that the present Japanese move, while regarded as a grave development, would call forth any strong American retribution. It is believed that the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, called on Mr. Welles yesterday to assure him that the Vichy-Tokyo accord did not menace this country or its interests.

While there is general agreement in naval and diplomatic circles that Japanese occupation of Indo-China increases the danger to British and Netherland Far Eastern possessions, many persons believe that deadline for Japan's southwestward advance, so far as this country and Britain are concerned, lies not in Indo-China but in its next-door neighbor, Thailand. Thailand is also next door to the Malay Peninsula.

It is recognized that while the Japanese move brings Nipponese forces much closer to the rich Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese position is not an entirely favorable one since the Philippine Islands, garrisoned by increasingly strong American forces, lie between Japan and Indo-China.

Despite the fact that the State Department continues to deny that the Panama Canal is being denied to Japanese ships for other than routine repair reasons, the Capital continues to receive reports that whereas Japanese ships are not being permitted use of the Canal American merchant vessels are moving through freely.

There is an as yet unconfirmed report, carried in a local paper this morning, that the Canal was denied to the Japanese after discovery of a time-bomb aboard a Japanese vessel about to go through. The War, Navy, and State Departments either refused comment or said they had no knowledge of the incident.

Meanwhile, the already cool relations between this government and Vichy regime were chilled still further by the Indo-China accord, the unofficial opinion being that Vichy is guilty of an inexcusable and cynical truckling to Axis pressure. No official was prepared to say if the accord would elicit a formal American protest to Vichy, although it is thought likely that this government will make known its displeasure in some way.

Postal Drive On Draft Stirs Stimson Ire

Continued from Page 1

especially if they are to be remobilized again in a few months.

The Taft proposal, drawn up as a rallying point for members of Congress who object to extending the service period for selectees, National Guard members and reservists for an indefinite time, provides for induction of selectees at the rate of 75,000 men a month and their retirement to the reserves at the end of a 16 months training period.

General Marshall, who yesterday detailed to the House Military Affairs Committee specific dangers imperiling the national safety and necessitating retention of draftees, said the Senator's plan would train too many men without sufficient training in the field forces.

No Intent To Hold All

He pointed out that the Army does not plan to hold all selectees in service beyond a year, but, he insisted, "we must not be compelled to release a particular group at a certain time."

"We must be able," he explained, "to handle the matter to meet exacting conditions as to time and place and with regard to a particular unit.

"We do not intend to retain the present selectees any longer than necessary.

"Specifically, we wish to release the older men, those 28 years of age and over on the completion of their 12 months, or even earlier if possible, and I think that in the large majority of cases we can do so without too serious an effect on the organizational teamwork.

"Men on whom an undue hardship would be imposed could also be released; as many now are being released—that is, transferred to the reserve."

The present authorized army of 1,400,000 men, plus 152,000 additional already approved for the Air Corps, plus 150,000 additional "to replace units that had to be taken from divisions and to organize some few units which campaigns in Europe have indicated should be on hand," is all the force required at the present time and under present conditions, General Marshall told the Senate Military Affairs Committee in a letter commenting on the Taft program.

Points Other Faults

The Taft plan would insure an army of 1,200,000 selectees at all times, with at least nine months training.

Picking other flaws in the Taft recommendation, General Marshall said it would require additional housing for 260,000 extra men by Jan. 1, 1942, and would take two years to get the extra equipment needed.

Insisting that the immediate problem is to perfect the Army the Nation already has, General Marshall held that "any large increase would disrupt that force because we would again have to spread our trained men to form a nucleus for the training of the increase and would thereby lower the efficiency of the whole."

Extension of the service period to 16 months at this time, he said, "would merely give us four additional months in which to debate our present dilemma."

Marshall Gives Data

In a secret session of the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday General Marshall outlined general dangers that he considers make declaration of a national emergency and longer selectee service terms imperative.

After this session, Committee members quoted the General as saying that three South American nations face possible Nazi uprisings. He was said to have told them that Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia were the most likely points of trouble.

The General, according to Committee members, also traced the dangers from a downfall of Russia that would allow Hitler to approach the United States by way of the Bering Strait and Alaska.

After the General's testimony, Rep. Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Committee Chairman, predicted the Committee would vote for the national emergency declaration asked by President Roosevelt.

"I think the situation is more serious than the general public realizes and is getting worse," he declared.

Japan Edges South

By a Staff Artist

Key Points in Indo-China

Camranh Bay and other strategic spots in Indo-China where France has agreed in principle to Japanese aid for "protective" purposes. Anchor symbols locate bases and base sites.

Vichy Yields Indo-China Bases to Japan in Parley

Continued from Page 1

referred back to Vichy for a final understanding.

Negotiations here had centered on two points:

1. French recognition of Japan as the predominant power to safeguard peace in the Orient.

2. French acceptance in the present instance of measures Japan deems necessary to safeguard Indo-China without detriment to French sovereignty.

Japan Sees Menace

French sources said Japan had informed the French that Indo-China was considered to be menaced and asked France if the French were able to defend the colony.

The French replied that obviously they were not, since it was impossible to reinforce the small garrison left after the war with Thailand.

The French said there was no question of Japanese pressure or French solicitation—but simply a mutual agreement.

Semi-official statements of the past 24 hours had left no doubt that Tokyo had gained concessions from Vichy.

Reported to have figured prominently in the parleys are two potential bases on the southern shore of the French colony—Camranh Bay and Cap St. Jacques.

Military Possibilities

Camranh Bay, north of Saigon, is an ideally protected harbor without important military installations at present but with great possibilities for development as an air and naval base.

Cap St. Jacques commands the mouth of one of the branches of the Saigon River. The Saigon airport is second only to Singapore's in that region.

Qualified sources expressed belief that conclusion of the parleys would find Japanese forces landing in Cochin China and Japanese air forces within easy striking distance of British Singapore.

Threat to Singapore

SHANGHAI, July 24 (AP)—Foreign military sources said today that Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China bases would be a definite threat to Singapore, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies.

After reports from Saigon said the French Government at Vichy and Japan had reached an agreement on certain naval and military concessions in the French Colony, military observers said they expected the Japanese to fortify strategic Camranh Bay.

This would be used, they said, as an advance naval base to drive further south against the British and Netherlands possessions if European developments favored such a move.

Observers said that after the Japanese had massed aerial, naval, and land forces in Southern Indo-China, the danger of a war in the Pacific would be greatly increased.

Military men predicted the Japanese next would bring pressure upon Thailand for bases. Their occupation would bring Japanese forces elbow to elbow with the Australians guarding Malaya and Burma.

Further Japanese moves against British interests along the China coast also were envisioned as Japanese accused the British of trying to thwart Tokyo's East Asiatic program.

It was asserted that occupation of Indo-China bases would not affect Japan's preparations for moving northward in the event of a Russian collapse.

Press Warning

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The British press gave leading headlines today to what it called "Vichy's surrender" to the Japanese in negotiations over French Indo-China and warned Japan that Britain and the United States would be able to take economic reprisals.

The News Chronicle remarked that concerted British-American plans soon would come into operation and added "if Japan comes into war she stands an excellent chance of committing hari-kari."

Vernon Bartlett, Independent Member of Parliament and News Chronicle writer, said any seizure of bases in Indo-China would place the Japanese "very definitely in the ranks of our enemies. Even should there be no sharp and sudden British response (since we too may have our reasons for avoiding new war) there has been very complete Anglo-American preparation for this development. It should not be forgotten that no other great power is so much at the mercy of economic pressure as Japan."

The Daily Express wrote that "if Japan goes to the south to the oil and spices she covets in the Netherlands East Indies, she will meet the warships of the United States and British warships from Singapore."

The Daily Telegraph said it was obvious that Japan's primary purpose in India-China was to use it as a jumping-off place for eventual military designs on British, Netherlands and American interests in the Western Pacific.

Travel Halted

SHANGHAI, July 24 (AP)—Foreigners scheduled to sail this morning aboard the Kobe Maru for Japan were stopped at the gang plank of the ship, refunded their money, and told that travel had been halted for an indefinite period

Five hundred Japanese passengers were permitted to go aboard. This ban also was applied at Dairen, in Manchusia, but not at Tsingtao, Northern Chinese port, it was said. No reason was given but apparently it was to prevent foreigners from seeing Japanese ship movements.

French Shipping

SINGAPORE, July 24 (AP)—Authorities in Hanoi, French Indo-China, were reported reliably today to have ordered all French merchant vessels to remain in Indo-Chinese ports or proceed there immediately. The order was issued yesterday.

Spain Has Lost British Help, Eden Declares

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that Generalissimo Franco's speech of July 17 "makes it appear that he does not desire further economic assistance from this country" and accordingly British "future policy will depend on the actions and attitude of the Spanish Government."

In that speech the Spanish ruler reaffirmed his loyalty to the Axis, said Britain and her allies already had lost the war, and warned the United States against intervention.

In a written reply to a member's query, Mr. Eden traced British efforts since the Spanish civil war "to promote the economic recovery of Spain and to assist the Spanish people in their work of reconstruction."

Franco's speech, he said, "displayed complete misunderstanding not only of the general war situation but also of British economic policy toward Spain."

House Raises Pay For Postal Employees

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday legislation to give postal employees automatic pay raises after certain periods of service.

A $100 increase in annual base pay would be granted after 10 years service, and an additional $100 at the end of an additional five years.

German Troops Moving Into Italy

Continued from Page 1

toward Russia while no sooner had Greece been occupied than the oulk of forces employed in the Balkans were shifted to the Russian frontiers.

Prepare for Next Move

Now the tide is turning. It is not interpreted in military quarters as meaning that the Germans yet withdraw troops from the Russian battlefields. But it is regarded in informed quarters as indicating German preparation for the time when the "uncertain" phase of the Russian campaign is completed and they will be free to start moving troops back to the Balkans and Libya. So the supply troops are on their way making ready for the fighting troops to come when and if things in Russia are cleaned up.

To Washington this new German movement through Italy is the storm signal of things to come. It does not mean a new German offensive in the Mediterranean tomorrow unless they choose to occupy Spain and Portugal. Weather conditions in Libya are such as to preclude major military movements there until October. But October would probably fit in nicely with the German timetable. If the Russian campaign goes as they expect, they would be just about ready to start operations in Libya in the fall when the weather is suitable.

Meanwhile they could go into Spain and Portugal and this possibility is always in mind here. It is remembered that Hitler always leaves himself alternative movements until the last moment of decision. And one school of military thought still is inclined to believe that he might try an invasion of England in the fall. This, however, is a minority view now. In both best informed diplomatic and military quarters it is the view that the German High Command wants to hem in Britain more than it is now, and cut off more outlying British bases before they tackle the final great objective.

Major Objective

For this reason the Mediterranean is regarded as the next likely field of German attack. The question is whether Hitler will drive south into Spain or use the Libyan bridgehead as the base for operations both East and West. The assumption is that by whichever route he goes the western bulge of Africa will be a major objective.

This is the reason for the diligent efforts of Washington to retain good relations with Gen. Maxime Weygand in the French areas in North Africa. If German plans develop as they are expected to here, French North Africa becomes the key pawn in this great chess game. Should the diminutive French General, who helped Marshal Foch plan his great victories during the last war, decide to surrender to German pressure, it would be impossible for the Allied forces to get there first.

But if General Weygand decides to fight if Germany attacks his realm, then there will be an opportunity for Allied forces to give him aid. Will General Weygand fight? He has himself declared that he will fight against any attack on his territory from any quarter. He is unquestionably fortifying his southern frontier against the Free French to the south. He is strengthening his fortifications at Dakar against another attack by sea. But he is also strengthening his fortifications along the Libyan frontier.

Aid for Weygand

Britain, with some reluctance, agreed to the plan whereby small amounts of American oil and food are now going to Dakar and Casablanca. But Washington has faith in General Weygand. It believes that he will make a last stand against the Germans if they attempt to force his hand. It is felt here that the bare chance of this development is so enormously valuable and so much worth cultivating that they are willing to do almost anything to develop it.

It bases its faith on information that the number of German "experts" in all of French North Africa has not been increased during the past six months. There are American Consuls at Dakar, Casablanca, Tunis, and Algiers. These Consuls obviously see all they can and learn all they can. They have reported nothing which conflicts with the position of General Weygand that he has taken his stand on the armistice terms, has admitted what German observers are required under the armistice, and will admit no more. The number of Germans in his territory is estimated from American information at about 200. It was about 200 six months ago and still is. Washington thus believes that General Weygand is standing on the armistice and refusing any further concessions to Germany.

The U. S. Attitude

For this reason Washington would like to go much farther than it is. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida recently advocated sending war materials to General Weygand.

But British information has it that large numbers of Germans have continued to find their way into the French north African area. It is not impossible that this divergence in information has been "planted" by German agents.

Obviously nothing would suit Berlin better than a complete breach between General Weygand and the Anglo-American partnership. German annoyance has been obvious every time some new arrangement has been worked out between Washington and General Weygand's headquarters. It is felt strongly here that this is proof of German distrust and uneasiness over North Africa and that the surest way to foil the German game there is to make it possible for General Weygand to resist if he is attacked.

Information Varies

When it comes to assessing the relative reliability of British or American information from North Africa it is pointed out here that American information had given advance warning of the German offensive in Libya which turned Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's victory over the Italians into a defeat at the hands of the Germans. This warning was conveyed to British authorities weeks previous to the German attack, but it went unheeded, the British saying that it was contrary to their information.

This incident strengthens the confidence of Washington in its own information about Northwest Africa and its belief that General Weygand is not only worth cultivating, but worth arming. It is a question of how much support they can persuade the British to permit to be sent. So far it is extremely limited. Two ships sail for Africa from this side when two leave ports over there for the United States.

Concern is mounting rapidly with the resumption of German troops movements southwards into Italy. It is felt that the sands are running low in the hour glass of the Mediterranean. The time will soon come, it is felt, when General Weygand will make his great decision. Will he take a last stand for France? or will he capitulate to the German armies? If he makes his stand Washington will have time to reinforce him and time to prepare for the battle of the South Atlantic. But if he capitulates, Hitler will be at Dakar and on the high road to South America

Portugal's President Inspecting Azores

LISBON, Portugal, July 24 (AP)—President Gen. Oscar de Fragoso Carmona sailed yesterday aboard the steamer Carvalho Araujo on a 20-day inspection tour of Portuguese bases in the Azores.

The Carvalho Araujo was escorted by two destroyers, and 15 Portuguese bombers flew over it until she reached the outer harbor.

A 21-gun salute was sounded and the crew of the United States transport West Point stood at attention.

German consular officers aboard the West Point, en route home after being asked to leave the United States, waved from the decks as President Carmona's vessel sailed.

Britain Invites Tour By U.S. Congressmen

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The Inter-Parliamentary Union and the British Council have invited a "representative party" of United States Senators and Representatives to visit Britain and study wartime conditions.

The invitation, cabled through the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the United States, suggested that the party might travel on bombers being delivered to Britain.

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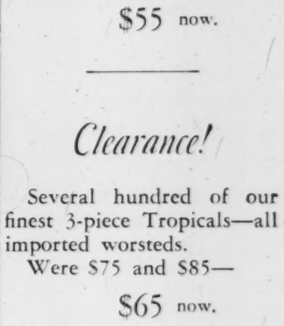

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Stage, Screen, and Dance News

Chinese Paintings Shown At the Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The special exhibition galleries upstairs in the Museum of Fine Arts will be hung throughout the summer with a carefully chosen selection of Chinese paintings from the permanent Museum collection.

The pictures cover the period from the seventh to the sixteenth centuries. For the most part they are Buddhist in subject matter, but some Taoist pictures are included. In the thirteenth century the two sects had fused to a certain degree and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the identity of one from the other.

Our Museum is particularly rich in such treasure due to the good taste and shrewdness of Boston collectors who acquired these Asiatic works of art, some as far back as half a century ago. A radical change has occurred in the art market since the first items were purchased and they are now great rarities.

* * *

The earliest exhibit is a fragment of a fresco which dates back to the seventh century T'ang Dynasty. Most important of the T'ang Buddhist paintings is the Hokke-Do Konpon Mandara of the ninth century. It is well preserved because it was treasured as a sacred picture.

There are shown paintings by Chou Chi-ch'ang of the five Arhats. Panels portray groups of five religious personages. There were a hundred such pictures, and they were taken to Japan in the thirteenth century. Eighty-two panels are still there; ten are in our Museum collection. They are interesting both for subject matter and for clear and decorative execution. Stylization does not arrest the vital rhythms of design. Rules of perspective as we understand them in the West do not exist. The more important figures are large and monumental; insignificant persons are struck off in contracted dimensions. There is a large fresco of the infant Buddha before his foster mother and attendants.

* * *

This exhibition may be approached in a number of ways. The colorist will find magnificent passages of tonal gradation and juxtaposition. Some of the color has gone dead, but there are many superb passages of turquoise, crimson, and leaf greens. The linealist will learn a great deal about the flexibility of line skillfully manipulated. The Chinese painter gained in maximum effect from his line, which was sometimes majestic and broad, sometimes arrowy and agitated. The line indicated movement or repose: it qualified texture, shaped form, amplified rhythmic sequences. We in the West have grown accustomed to the photographic shadow and light; the Asiatic artist could express sights seen and ideas contemplated in most accommodating line idioms. The illustrator will observe how efficient the line is in giving the pictorial counterpart of a text. These pictures are functional. They teach and inspire.

Study of this exhibition will be very rewarding. The subtleties and compelling features are not obvious, but they are revealed with study and analysis. There are painters today who are striving to recapture the method of approach of these early artists.

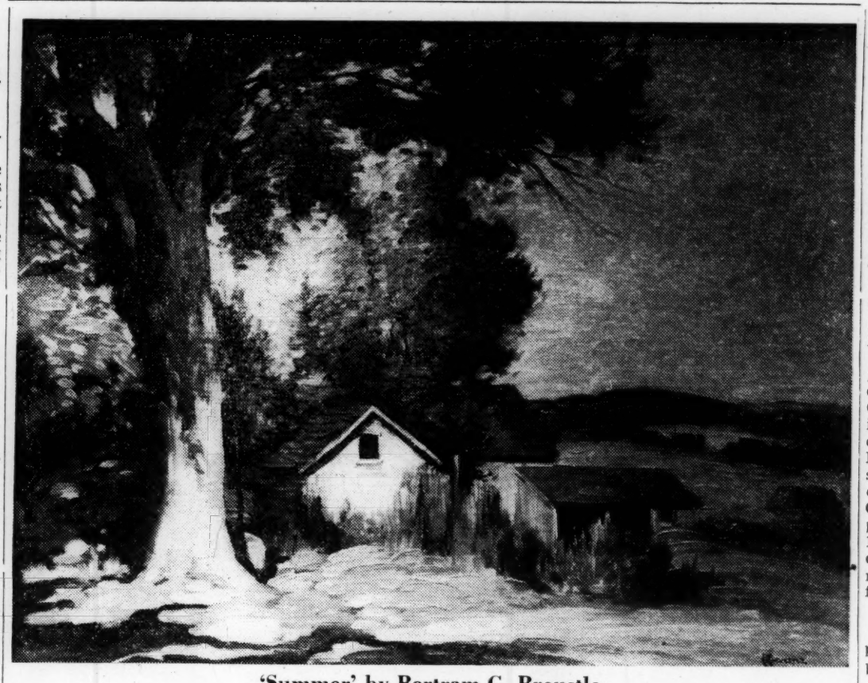
* * *

Davidson Paintings

At the Boston City Club oils and water colors by Allan Davidson are to be shown through July.

The New England scene proves an inspiring one to Mr. Davidson, who depicts the Gloucester fisheries, the Vermont winter, the beach combers of Cape Cod all with enthusiasm. There is action in all his pictures. Mr. Davidson has a feeling for drama and for the scenic background that promotes the appropriate atmosphere for drama. He also devises good design motives.

The oils are painted in greater detail than the water colors which are handled in the flowing manner suitable to the medium. Outstanding exhibits at the City Club are "The Printer's Devil," "Lobstermen," "Boston Fish Pier" and some marines in water color.



'Summer' by Bertram G. Breustle

In the fortieth annual exhibition of the Lyme Art Association, continuing at Old Lyme, Conn., through Aug. 24.

'Kukan' Brings From China A Film Report in Color

By John Beaufort

New York

"Kukan" means courage, and courage is the inspiration of the motion picture report in color which Rey Scott has brought back from China. The new film now at the World Theater in New York stands apart as a pioneer effort in the field of interpreting current history with the aid of the camera lens.

By integrating his sprawling subject matter, Mr. Scott has accomplished the task of visualizing China's struggle against aggression in terms of its people. The theme of "Kukan" has been described by Lin Yutang as "the indomitable spirit, courage, and quiet heroism of China's people." This is New China's Great Wall. To inspect and photograph it, Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles by plane, train, motorcycle, rickshaw, lorry, goatskin raft, mule cart, piggyback and foot.

* * *

In scene after scene, "Kukan" pictures China's toilers occupied in building, transporting, constructing and otherwise participating in the defense of their country. The total, overwhelming effect of the picture arises from the multiplication of millions of individual contributions: refugees in one of the rapidly expanding co-operatives making soft-soled shoes; intrepid drivers moving goods over the Burma Road and other arteries; students in those universities which have migrated a thousand miles into the interior; workers in factories which have been moved even farther from their original sites. An estimated 130,000 tons of machinery was carried inland, away from danger.

Ever at hand are the indefatigable coolies, who still bear much of China's freight on their backs. One is simultaneously appalled at the preponderance of human carriers and struck with admiration for the tasks these Chinese are performing. The methods of labor are in striking contrast to the highly mechanized techniques being used in the preparation of America's defense, to which the current World Theater program devotes two short subjects.

According to the commentary for "Kukan," American engineers told the Chinese authorities that, with the best equipment, it would require seven years to build the Burma Road. A million Chinese men, women, and children built the road in slightly less than 14 months.

* * *

"Kukan" leaves one not only with a new and unsparing admiration for China's anonymous heroes and heroines but with a new understanding of what it has meant to unify and implement the country's forces into a common effort. A land which houses such extremes as Communism and Lamaism has significantly found its new strength under the leadership of Christian Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Scott has several fine passages of photography devoted to the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang.

The photography is remarkable. Sometimes the color is pale, for weather conditions—important in color photography—will not wait upon the subject matter which occupied Mr. Scott. Mostly, however, the chromatic values are rich and true. One recalls particularly the river scenes, the fertile fields and orchards, and those amazing shots of the northern mountains which remind one of wash drawings. Most spectacular of all Mr. Scott's pictures are the scenes of Chungking's devastation from the air when 355 Japanese bombers dropped more than 200 tons of bombs with the avowed purpose of wiping out Chungking completely (Aug. 19 and 20, 1940). The scenes are awesome and gruesome but they are magnificently photographed.

"Kukan" is accompanied by a generally effective musical score and by a commentary spoken by Mr. Scott. The running discourse is for the most part interesting and informative. On a few occasions, the narrator-cameraman makes the mistake of descending into melodramatic oratory, which strains the effectiveness of the accompanying picture. But this is a small fault in a film which records with intuitive sympathy, breadth of comprehension and graphic awareness the saga of China's new-found strength and unity as it fights off the invader, often with bare hands.

© Bachrach

Albert M. Creighton

Co-ordinator of the Office of Production Management in the New England area, to be heard on the air this evening at 8:30.

Hollywood Bowl in 20th Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Hollywood Bowl's twentieth anniversary season opened on the evening of July 8, when the largest first-night audience in the history of the Bowl trekked up Pepper Tree Lane to hear a performance of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." Two nights later, John Charles Thomas was largely responsible for a return of the old-time neighborliness that is seldom in evidence nowadays, and on July 11, Bruno Walter left unforgettable memories through his compelling presentation of great music.

The choice of "Butterfly" for the opening was presumably prompted by its popular appeal, but only a small percentage of the vast throng could glean real enjoyment of the performance. In the absence of an outstanding cast, the greatest pleasure was found in the stage setting, which, a quarter of a mile distant, seemed a miniature garden of Japan. Minus a sounding board of the shell, and with the amplification system operating at a minimum, the orchestra, conducted by Pietro Cimini, seemed weak and tempos slow.

Enya Gonzales, Filipino soprano, was Cho-cho-san; James Melton, Pinkerton; Elinor Marlo, Suzuki, and Richard Bonelli, Sharpless. The diminutive soprano possesses a voice of appealing quality and should be an ideal Butterfly in a smaller auditorium. Perhaps inexperience in open-air singing caused her deviations from pitch.

John Charles Thomas made Thursday night his own, aided and abetted by some 8,000 of his admirers. Georg Szell led the orchestra in the Prelude to Wagner's "Mastersingers," the Overture to Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus," and a correct but brittle performance of Haydn's Symphony No. 13. Thomas' singing of the apostrophe to the Evening Star was by far his best work of the evening, although it was in his vocal tribute to Carrie Jacobs Bond that he really established intimate relations with his audience. Mrs. Bond, one of the founders of the Bowl, received an ovation from the audience. The occasion also marked the first performance of a new song with orchestral accompaniment by Richard Hageman, "I Hear America Call." The unpoetic text was written by Bernard Grossman. The performance seemed to be a tour de force both for singer and orchestra, with the singer far outdistanced in volume.

Bruno Walter really put the orchestra into its stride in the symphony program. Mozart's Symphony in G minor (K. 550), Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun," Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony made up the program. The audience of some 15,000 persons included a large percentage of young people. To hear Walter conduct Mozart in Hollywood Bowl is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. every climax so carefully built, that a tower of sheer beauty takes form. There was unrestrained enthusiasm throughout the evening and the announcement that Mr. Walter was scheduled for three more concerts brought spontaneous applause.

On the Esplanade

French Military March, from Algerian Suite ..... Saint-Saens
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Pizzicato ostinato from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
(a) Dance of the Black Slaves
(b) Ballabile
Minuet for Strings ..... Bolzoni
Waltz, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
"Thunder and Lightning," polka Strauss

On the Stage

"Mr. Big," which George S. Kaufman is producing, will spend a fortnight in Boston at the Plymouth Theater beginning on Sept. 8, according to the New York Times. The premiere is scheduled for Sept. 6 at Hartford, and the show is due in New York on Sept. 22. The play, which has been described as the "Hellzapoppin' of mystery melodramas, was written by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane and first made its bow under the title of "Premiere" in a production by the Morningside Players of Columbia University.

* * *

A specially prepared production of "Rip Van Winkle" is announced for next week at the Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, with Tom Powers in the leading role.

At the Telepix

"War in Africa," latest issue of Quentin Reynolds' World Today series, will be shown at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson," "Western Rodeo," "Delhi," a film on sailing, comedy, cartoons, and a half hour news digest.

Kormau

Jane Ball

In "Charley's Aunt" to be produced by the Peterborough Players at Peterborough, N. H., next week.

'Leanora' by Ivan G. Olinsky

In the Lyme Art Association exhibition at Old Lyme, Conn.

Dance Teachers' Convention

Anton Dolin, the celebrated English choregrapher and dancer, now of Ballet Theater, and jointly with Alicia Markova, head of the International Dance Festival and Summer School at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., will conduct the ballet classes at the eighteenth annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, to be held at the Hotel Bradford Sept. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Other members of the exceptional faculty selected for this event are Charles Weidman, who has taught at previous meetings of the club, in charge of modern dance; Walter Camryn, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company and chairman of the Chicago Dance Council, in ballet, character and children's work; Johnny Mattison, tap stylist; Ethelynd-Naomi, specialists in acrobatic and adagio dancing; Judith and Jacques, exhibition ballroom team, and De Revuelta, known for his Pan-American dances, in ballroom work. Mr. Camryn and Ethelynd-Naomi are appointed for the second year on the faculty, and Mr. Mattison for the third.

Hazel Boone, secretary-treasurer of the club, is among the Boston dance teachers who will take part.

A formal banquet for convention members will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 11.

Dance Active in Colorado

At Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Hanya Holm, conducting the eight-weeks summer session of dance instruction and production, is at work on a new composition, to music by Roy Harris, which will be the feature of the dance programs to be presented in the Fine Arts Center Theater on the evenings of August 7, 8, and 9. The programs are to include "Dance of Introduction" and "Metropolitan Daily" from her last year's repertoire.

Working with Miss Holm are members of her New York group—Louise Kloepper, dancer and associate instructor, Barbara Hatch, Robin Gregory, Gregory MacDougal, Kipp Kirnan and Paul Sweeney; and Martha Wilcox, head of the dance department at Colorado College. These, with members of the summer Dance Workshop, and Miss Holm herself, will take part in the productions, and also participate in the annual Conference on the Fine Arts to be held jointly by Colorado College and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, July 25-27, Miss Holm's demonstration performance to be given on July 26.

Others who will take part in the conference are Arnold Blanch, Adolph Dehn, and Doris Lee, of the Fine Arts Center; Roy and Johana Harris, members of the college music department's summer staff this year; Archie Jones of the University of Texas, also a member of the college music department summer staff, and the Belgian Piano-String Quartet of Colorado College, which recently arrived for a two-year visit.

Dr. Lloyd Shaw, director of the Cheyenne Mountain Dancers, that charming group of boys and girls from the Cheyenne Mountain High School in Colorado Springs who made such an auspicious tour of the East last winter, will conduct a course in cowboy dancing from Aug. 18 to 24, with a preparatory course running from Aug. 14-16.

From its headquarters at Steamboat Springs, the Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop will make a barnstorming tour of Colorado and Wyoming, Aug. 1 to 20, with a production correlating dance, drama, and music.

City Set to Approve Transfer Of Airport Share to State

A proposal to transfer Boston's interest in the East Boston Airport and nearby mud flats and islands to the Commonwealth for $1,026,000 rested with the Boston City Council today, ready for approval as soon as the Legislature passes the pending Airport bill for State-sponsored development of Boston's air terminal facilities.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth of $2,000,000 and by the Federal Government of $1,500,000 to make the East Boston Airport one of the best on the Atlantic seaboard is expected following the proposed transfer of Boston's rights.

Under terms of the Council measure, submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the State will assume payment of principal and interest on airport bond issues of the City representing an obligation of $677,681. It will further pay the City $349,119 for its previous expenditures in developing the Airport and for nearby properties.

The City will give the Commonwealth title to Apple Island and nearby mud flats; its interest in a lease of Governor's Island, which is owned by the Federal Government; and 125 acres of City-owned mud flats adjoining the World War Memorial Park in East Boston.

The Islands and part of the mud flats will be used for expansion of the runways and land facilities of the Airport. Mud flats off World War Memorial Park are to be dredged for a seaplane channel.

This dredging will facilitate plans he has "had in mind" for development of a strandway along the Park waterfront similar to South Boston Strandway, the Mayor said in his message to the Council.

The Council is not asked to act on the proposal until after the Legislature passes the Airport bill. Then the Council measure must be given two readings 14 days apart before final ratification. Mayor Tobin submitted the measure Monday and explained its provisions to the Councilors in an informal conference in his office, in an effort to avoid any unnecessary delay in final enactment.

The Airport is at present owned by the Commonwealth, but Boston has invested large sums in its development and at present holds a lease which runs until 1948.

With enthusiasm the Council recently approved Mayor Tobin's proposal to accept an offer of City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck to donate a lot in the South End, on Albion Street, to the City and to spend up to $15,000 in developing a play space for small children on that and adjoining City-owned lots.

Construction of a wading pool, swings, benches, and other facilities is being planned, Councilor Shattuck told reporters. The tract, about 7,000 square feet of land, is to be surrounded by a brick wall and iron fence to set the play space apart from noise, traffic, and drab surroundings.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade concert, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Thee Sons O'Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:13, 4:55, 7:10, 9:25. "March of Time," 2:30, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Bob Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:58. "Information Please," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Balalaika," Nelson Eddy. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:15. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons O' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

Scollay—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Information Please; Eskimo Adventures with Father Hubbard; "The Master's Touch"; 2 color cartoons; comedy; latest news; war films. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
Nazis in Chile: Life in the RAF; Information Please; Ginger Rogers' Preview scenes; Ontario; Congamania; Jockey's Day; Cartoons and 30-minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Hound of the Baskervilles," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:00 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

Tremont—
"Seven Sinners," 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Uptown—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "American Broadcast," Alice Faye, John Payne. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Great American Broadcast," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Great American Broadcast." "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 4:05, 7:50. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2, 5:45, 9:12.
Cleveland Circle: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Roar of the Press," Wallace Ford 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 5:35, 9:30. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

CHARESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Missing Ten Days." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Federal Fugitives," Neil Hamilton. 2, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:29. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster. 1:54, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 2:56, 8:18. "Model Wife." 1:35, 7, 9:51.
Park: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 9:10. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. 2:35, 8:40. Selected short subjects.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hollywood Cavalcade," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susan Foster. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
Mystic: "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 8:35. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 7, 9:40.
Maplewood: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Horror Island," Dick Foran. 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. 1:45 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2:15, 7, 10. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music." 1:45, 8. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and W. Morris. 3:15, 8:05. "Shot in the Dark." 2:20, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Sis Hopkins," Bob Crosby and Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "In the Navy." Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 9:30. "Singapore Woman." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, Veronica Lake and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sunny," John Carroll and Helen Westley. "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Voice in the Night," Clive Brook. "Emergency Landing."
Strand: "We're in the Navy Now," Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Central: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Sign of the Wolf." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 2:19, 8:19. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy
Watertown Square: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin "Misbehaving Husbands" 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Men of Boys Town, Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. "Shot in the Dark," Regis Toomey and Nan Wynne. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Convoy." Clive Brook and J. Campbell. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:43, 8:03.

Boston Increases Imports of Wool

Heavy imports of wool continue to pour into Boston Harbor from overseas, chiefly South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

During last week, alone, 9,933,800 pounds were brought to Boston, despite the increasing scarcity of shipping space, it was disclosed today by figures issued by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service. This figure compares with only 1,038,001 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago.

Although the Federal fiscal year is only three weeks old, there have been 29,132,200 pounds of wool brought to Boston since July 1, compared with only 4,040,552 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Mass. Troops' Leisure Spots

Establishment of special recreation areas in 12 State forests and parks for use of troops stationed in Massachusetts is announced by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation.

The plans were completed in cooperation with Army officials, including Maj. John J. Donovan, who represented the Commander of the First Corps Area.

The areas which have been selected so that bathing facilities will be available for soldiers stationed at Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and Westover Field, are apart from the overcrowded areas developed for civilian use.

Under the plans released by Commissioner Kenney the troops at Camp Edwards will enjoy the facilities in Miles Standish State Forest, Plymouth, and Nickerson State Park, Brewster. The Fort Devens' troops will use the Salisbury Beach reservation, Salisbury; Harold Parker State Forest, Andover; Leominster State Forest, Leominster; Otter River State Forest, Winchendon, and Lowell State Forest, Lowell. The troops at Westover Field will have recreation areas in Brimfield State Forest, Brimfield; Otis State Forest, Otis; Tolland State Forest, Tolland; Dar State Forest, Goshen; and Wendell State Forest, Wendell.

N. H. Employment Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The 11 offices of the New Hampshire State Employment Service found employment for 2,234 persons during June, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, State Employment Service Director.

Of these placements, 1,811 represented what the Service classifies as permanent—those expected to last more than a month. The remaining 423 placements were of a temporary nature.

While the Service found more than 2,000 jobs during the month, its active file of applications for placements decreased only slightly to 15,366 as of June 30 with the new applications for placement received during the month amounting to 2,226.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
I. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

FRIDAY THRU MONDAY
COOL Plaza 58th ST. at MADISON
WALTER PIDGEON + JOAN BENNETT
GEO SANDERS
MAN HUNT
—At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 P.M.—

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Always COOL
CO-FEATURE
Ginger ROGERS in TOM, DICK AND HARRY
GEORGE MURPHY · ALAN MARSHAL
BURGESS MEREDITH
Scattergood Pulls the Strings
Latest—"INFORMATION PLEASE"

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
Clark Gable • Rosalind Russell in
"THEY MET IN BOMBAY"
Plus "Sweetheart of the Campus"
Ruby Keeler • Harriet Hilliard
Ozzie Nelson and His Band

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Evgs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Bob Hope — Dorothy Lamour
"CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT"
also "THE BISCUIT EATER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE"
Mary Martin, Don Ameche
Plus "SHINING VICTORY"

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, July 24, 1941

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry

Chapter Seven

Leafy thought hurriedly. There were just the three farms in this little valley; Jed no longer had any horses and, of course, Grandmother wouldn't hear of asking Peleg. She shook her head. No, there wasn't a thing. Then she had another thought; New Haven meant going back on her tracks.

"Wouldn't it be better to drive on into Devon, and catch the Waterbury coach from there?" she asked.

Wait! There were horses in Jed's stall, or there had been only two days ago. "There's a traveling tinker and his team," she said . . . but would Grandmother. . . .

Grandmother took the suggestion calmly, "Go and find out," and added, "You show resource, Lavinia."

Yes, the tinker's wagon was still there. The yard was silent and empty, but at the well someone was drawing water. Leafy turned towards it. Why, it was that boy again. Aaron his name was. What was he doing here? Was this the tinker's boy?

He was. But he wouldn't hire out the horses. Said he couldn't, said they weren't his to hire or loan.

Leafy, who should have been cooling off in the shade of the well house, felt herself getting hotter and hotter, as she explained that he would get good pay for the horses, that they wouldn't be overdriven, that they were badly needed and there just weren't any others to be had. She could see it wasn't a matter of price or bargaining, it was just plain, dumb, man-like obstinacy.

"Mr. Bemis Parrott only told my Grandmother an hour or two ago" . . . Oh my, perhaps she shouldn't have said that, it might be a secret.

Mr. Parrott's Affair

"Mr. Bemis Parrott?" the boy sounded interested, and began to look less like a mule and more like a human. "What'd you say your grandmother's name was?"

And then the boy stopped being a mule altogether. He moved so fast she had to run to keep up with him. He was in the barn, reaching down harness, he was leading out the horses. "Mr. Parrott had some business with Mrs. Wooster this morning. Looks like this is still his business," he said. "Spokes are loose on Jed Sartwell's trap, count of it havin' been out of use so long. Can Mrs. Wooster make shift with the wagon? No time to unload," he said, "But the gear's light."

And almost before she realized it, Leafy was sitting beside this Aaron on the hard plank seat and taking the turn into the road at a sharp trot. She remembered just before they got to the house to pull her sunbonnet up into place again.

Grandmother was all ready. She had her bonnet on and a white India shawl over her arm. The boy reached down a big brown paw, and Grandmother put one neat foot on the wheel hub, another on a spoke, and climbed up as brisk as though she were stepping into a landau.

Then Leafy remembered her manners. "Grandmother, this is Mr. Aaron . . . "

"Herrick. Pleased to make your acquaintance, ma'am." He swept off his hat. Why, he had real good manners. Grandmother nodded; you could see she was pleased. She glanced down at Leafy.

"Lavinia, I think you deserve a holiday from your books. You may come along. Mr. Herrick, I like the look of your team. I trust they will make good time to Devon." And then they were off.

Rough Riding

This wagon with its plank seat . . . ouch! . . . wasn't like the well-sprung chaise with its leather cushions. Wheels, wagon and passengers jarred as one, dropped together into each thankyoumarm, bounced skywards at each projecting rock, and not for a moment did the pots and pans let up their clink and jangle.

"I guess you find it hot, ma'am, not being used to this kind of travel," Aaron apologized.

"Also a little rough." Grandmother was holding to the plank seat by one hand, but still managing to appear as unruffled as in her own straight rocker. "Let me see, young man, I don't recollect your being in these parts before . . ."

"No, ma'am; I'm from Hartford way." Then they drove a way in silence, except for the rattle and clank of the wagon. Whew, but it was hot!

Even the horses felt it and began to slow. Twice Aaron quickened their pace, then felt round with his left hand and glanced sharply back. "Calculate I've left the whip," he said. "Guess I'd better slip down and get me a stick."

Back on the seat, Leafy still driving, he trimmed off twigs and leaves from a long, thin switch.

"A good useful knife, and well cared for," commented Grandmother, conversationally.

"Do you like it, ma'am?" He passed it to her. "I've two others here," and drew out from his pocket another almost as big, and a third, a little mother-of-pearl penknife. "Or maybe this one's more fittin' to a lady."

The work completed, he took over the reins again, touched the team lightly on their backs and handed the third knife to Grandmother. "This is really the best of them," he said.

"This would keep its edge longer, I should think," said Grandmother.

Leafy almost applauded.

The Story Starts Here

Grandmother had just announced to Leafy that she must make the trip from the farm to New Haven at once—but the farm boy was away and wouldn't be back until tomorrow. Aaron, whom Leafy brought to the rescue, had been working on a cross country survey for a new railroad that Bemis Parrott wanted to put through. Leafy's companion at the farm was a little negro girl, Clemenza, whom Grandmother had adopted. Clemenza was one of a group of negro slaves who had escaped from Cuba and were being held by the sheriff of New Haven until the difficult question—whether the State should return them to their owners—was settled.

". . . but I like the little one best."

"Want to swap?" asked Aaron.

Leafy bit back a giggle.

"Ma'am, I kind of forgot. Beg your pardon, I'm sure." And his ears got sort of red.

But Grandmother was equal even to that. She opened her reticule, then said, with what really sounded like regret, "I'm afraid I've nothing in my reticule worth swapping. Nor in my portmaneau there either."

"If you're really minded that way, ma'am, there's a kind of swapping I do, just to keep my hand in, when there's nobody to swap with."

The swapping game went this way: Aaron and Grandmother took turns in which side of the road they'd favor and the one who didn't choose the side had to name the object. It might be a cow, it might be a timberlot, it might be a whole farm, or a field of corn; and sight unseen, before they caught up with it, they'd make their swap. Maybe the first cow seen on the left of the road against the first cow seen on the right. And Leafy had to be judge, saying which had the advantage of the other. There were forfeits, too, in order to keep track. Aaron's upturned hat, on the floorboards at their feet, held the forfeits as they were paid.

Grandmother won the three knives, a brass buckle, and a twist of cord out of his pocket before they'd been going half an hour, and said, with a little chuckle of triumph, "Young man, be warned not to play this kind of game with strangers. I've known this road for nearly fifty years."

Aaron grinned good naturedly, but he didn't say anything.

Turn About

It wasn't till he had won back his knives and other forfeits and his hat held Grandmother's smelling salts and handkerchief, and a little broken silver bangle with a turquoise heart, her garnet brooch and the Chinese ivory cachou holder, that the boy, with his eyes innocently on the horses' ears, remarked, "Ma'am, a warning's fair exchange for a warning. It's not five days since I drove back along this road, and my memory's kind of good."

Grandmother pursed up her lips and a glint came into her eyes. "Warnings, young man, are unheeded by the young and unneeded by the old," and straightaway won back two of her forfeits.

And it wasn't till Grandmother claimed that a coach was hers because, though stationary, it was pointing the other way that they realized they'd drawn into Devon village and that was the very coach Grandmother was going to take.

Then Leafy held the reins while Aaron hurried across with the portmanteau and Grandmother primmed herself and shook the dust from the folds of her challis skirt, and remembered that Leafy had had no dinner. She pressed a coin into Leafy's fingers. "The third farmhouse on the left, the Greens, will give you a meal. And don't let the young man pay for himself." She'd quite forgotten her forfeits. Aaron lifted down his hat. Quickly he sorted them out in her hand.

"Kind of pretty, isn't it?" he said of the little silver bangle.

"You wouldn't," said Grandmother, "care for a real swap, would you? The bangle against your little knife?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am." He put the knife into Grandmother's hand, received the bangle, then reluctantly. "But it ain't fair on you, ma'am."

Her black eyes twinkled at him. "You forget, young man," she said, "that I'm Connecticut Yankee. All swaps's fair where I was raised!"

Leafy had chosen the grape arbor as the site for the morning's combined work and lesson. Carefully, but with fingers faster than usual, she scraped the fine white powder from the yellowish sugar loaf onto the sugar board in her lap. Right to the very moment when Clemenza came running down from the house with the peas to pod.

"Bo'," said Clemenza, placing the elmwood bowl on the walk. "Pea'." Emptying her filled apron. Then dimpled with triumph. She must have learned the words from Phelia.

This work, thought Leafy, glancing up, would go faster with a better knife. Perhaps Clemenza could help by bringing her a sharper one. It took a deal of explaining, using the African word for "knife," a pantomiming of "sharpness" and "bluntness" before the little girl gave a crow of understanding and dashed off towards the kitchen. This teaching of English wasn't at all what Leafy had first imagined it was going to be, giving the young pupil English words and sentences. She had had to learn the African language while Clemenza learned hers, a difficult task when taken in addition to Latin and the other lessons.

She stopped scraping to listen—yes, the sound of hoofs—and dropping her knife, ran around the side of the house to meet . . . why, it was Professor Giles of Yale and New Haven. His thin shanks bestrode a tall raw-boned roan, his thin body was encased in an old-fashioned close-fitting, bottle-green coat.

She led him back to the hitching post in the shade of the sugar maples, helped him slack the girth and then on around to the grape arbor, where she told Clemenza to bring cool buttermilk from the well house. Madara, the pretty word for buttermilk, she'd used that before.

Professor Giles seemed impressed. "So madara means 'buttermilk,' does it? Quite remarkable. Your grandmother gave me some slight impression of the progress that you had made. I chanced to meet her when she arrived, last night, on the New York coach. Something, something quite untoward has occurred. I feel I must ask her counsel."

Leafy could see how troubled he was. He got up to pace the arbor, sat down, then got up again. "I cannot see," he said, and he seemed to be thinking aloud, "how the boy could have come to such grievous harm."

Leafy hadn't a notion. But if she let him cool down a little and rest from his journey, he might be more coherent.

"So you see that I must hold myself responsible; why I must consult with your grandmother. . . ."

Again the sound of hoofs, and this time accompanied by wheels. Leafy jumped up in relief. The poor Professor was getting more incoherent every minute. She'd be glad to have grandmother to unravel the tangle of his sentences.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph by Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Where Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming

Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Five

Covers for photograph albums, scrapbooks or autograph books are easy to make, since they consist only of two pieces of leather, one for the front and one for the back.

The leather used should be fairly heavy tooling calf or cowhide. The dimensions will depend, of course, upon the page size of the book or album. The front cover may be decorated by means of a medallion or a more elaborate "all-over" design, or may have a single or double line tooled around the edges. Another idea is to tool a word, such as Photographs, Snapshots, or Autographs on the cover.

Finishing the Cover

When the design has been completed, punch two holes ½-inch in from the left-hand edge of each piece of leather to take the lacing by which the pages of the book and the covers are held together. If ready-punched pages are purchased for the book, the holes in the cover pieces should correspond with the holes in the paper. If you are making up your own pages, the same procedure should, of course, be followed.

A pocket inside the front cover for photographs or other items to be pasted in the book is sometimes useful. Such a pocket can be made by cutting a piece of tooling calf leather of the right size and shape, skiving the bottom and two sides, and cementing or stitching the skived edges to the inner side of the cover.

A hand purse that is of convenient size and design is shown in the illustration. It has only three parts—an outside cover, a piece to form an inner pocket, and a small handle. It should be made either of calfskin or cowhide tooling leather. The piece of leather for the cover should measure 6½ by 11½ inches; that for the pocket 6½ by 6½ inches, and the handle 6½ by 1¼ inches. Cut the pieces as shown in the drawing.

When the pieces have been cut out, attach the two parts of the snap fastener. The lower part of the large piece of leather folds upward on the line indicated to form a pocket, and the positions of the two parts of the fastener can be determined by folding along this line and then folding down the curved part of the leather. While the bottom part of the leather is folded up, the holes for lacing may be punched. Punch through both thicknesses of leather at the same time, where the leather overlaps, so that the holes will exactly coincide. Be careful, also, to have the holes in the inner flap, which forms a second pocket, coincide with the holes in the cover piece.

Skive the lower edge of the inner flap and cement it to the cover piece. Then place the handle in position on the outside of the cover piece, fold up the bottom part of the cover, and lace the parts together.

Methods of Lacing

The most frequently used methods of lacing leather articles were illustrated with chapter three of this series. The Running Stitch is the simplest method of lacing. It requires a lace about one-and-one-half times as long as the edge or edges that are to be joined.

The Cross-Stitch or Double Whip Stitch is done similarly to the Overcasting or Whip Stitch, but twice the length of lacing is required and both ends are used in working. When making each stitch, one end is pushed through a hole down from the top and the other end is then pushed up through the same hole from the bottom.

Note that the upper part of the inner flap of your pocketbook is not punched for lacing. This part forms a flap or cover for the inner pocket which is made by cementing the bottom edge of this piece to the cover. When the bag is completed, it has two pockets, an outer and an inner one.

This type of purse may be left plain or may be decorated with a tooled or stamped design. If a design is used, the tooling or stamping should be done before the parts are assembled.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a lady's combination purse and card case and a miniature Indian tepee.)

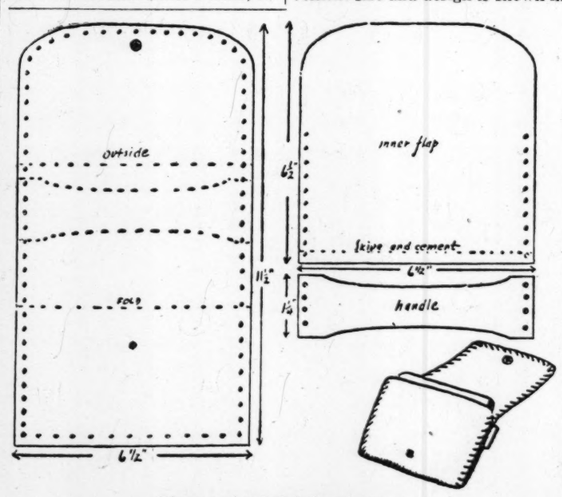


Diagram for lady's hand purse

'And There Are Things to Do'

Book Reviews

We offer more books that may help you answer the question, "What are you going to be?" Most of them are adventure stories; all of them deal with careers.

Girls, if you have a flare for fashions, if you are interested in being a creator of smart clothes—"How to Be a Fashion Designer," written by Gladys Shultz (Robert McBride & Co., New York. $2)—is your book! The author has written fashion articles for magazines and has been a designer herself. Thus she brings details concerning the second largest industry in the United States, tells of the opportunities open to young women who have special talent and advises them as to the best way to prepare for a career in this field. Miss Shultz offers a picture of the fashion industry in department stores, advertising agencies, on the staff of women's magazines and in workshops of designers and manufacturers of clothes. She gives also practical suggestions for the home study of fashion for high school girls, and advice on the choice of a school and the course to take. Many illustrations enliven the text of this book whose closing chapter heading is "It's Nice Work and You Can Get It!"

Boys, if you play in a high school orchestra or just play an instrument, "How to Be a Bandleader," by Paul Whiteman and Leslie Lieber (Robert McBride & Co., New York. $2), is your book! The authors need no introduction, but Mr. Whiteman, as you know, brings to his readers, music-minded boys, practical advice about bandleading. His requirements are rigid and start with a sound musical background, and include showmanship, tact and business ability. The authors illustrate their points with a description of a typical day in the life of a popular bandleader. Pictures and text are instructive and are from Mr. Whiteman's personal experiences. Anecdotes about famous bandleaders add a touch that will widen the appeal of this book, making it popular with would-be bandleaders, players and listeners.

Hints for Job Hunters

"He Got the Job," by Frederick Houk Law (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London. $1.40), provides vocation guidance for boys and young men, and material for adults working with them, in textbook form. The book has more than mere factual value; it is inspirational in purpose. The increasing complexity of the modern world calls for explanation, and for the youth seeking counsel the author presents first a playlet, entitled "He Got the Job," by Charlton Andrews, and follows with twelve chapters on citizenship, work in life, personality, habits and manners. He offers concrete suggestions and practical help not only about getting a job, but about building a sound foundation for fine, all-round living, emphasizing the necessity of giving one's best to whatever one is doing—and this applies to growing up as well as to getting a job. A list of books for further reading is given after each chapter, which widens the book's scope, and a good index makes it useful for reference.

Vocations Aplenty

"Press Box," by Robert F. Kelley (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: $2), tells the story of young Mark Nowell, news reporter, and his upward climb to be a regular member of the sports staff.

"Flight 7," by Robert E. Johnson (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: $2), follows the progress of two young men in aviation. The story has been built on certain fundamentals of the industry and for realism has been developed around United Air Lines and its Boeing School division. The book is interesting and valuable because it presents many phases of the work by an authority.

"Red Iron," by Courtney Parmly Brown (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: $2), is another book where the story interest is slight but the ups and downs of Jeff Wilson in his chosen career of civil engineering told in a straightforward way provide a convincing picture of the struggle he had to endure before he made good. Experience taught him that it took other things besides a degree to make him a useful member of his profession.

"Go Ahead—Garrison!" by A. Schechter (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: $2), is a story of news broadcasting and takes its hero, Tom Garrison, to the South Seas for an eclipse, to the North Pole with an Arctic expedition and into a stratosphere balloon. The author knows his subject, for he is director of News and Special Events, N.B. C., and his comprehensive view of the work makes his book of value.

"Forty Faces," by Mary Urmston (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York: $2), is a slight but wholesome story, told with humor and understanding and relates Jean Madison's experiences from her teen age days while preparing for a teaching career through her various assignments. Forty small faces scared her on her first practice day—but later she could say: "forty faces, or ten, or whatever—they do come alive."

"Roxana Rampant," by Laura Benét (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: $2), is a story of the development of an 18-year-old girl whose one ambition was to be a writer. How her personality and her work flowered under the wise direction of an interested editor is interesting but her advance and early success in having her first manuscript accepted seems a bit too good to be true. Many interesting facts and details about authorship are here for the young, would-be writer.

"Shadow Over Winding Ranch," by Sarah Lindsay Schmidt (Random House, New York: $2), is a story with a thread of romance and has for its theme vocational agriculture and the importance of co-operative methods among farmers.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Four

We looked down into the stone cistern which Jacob, pushing aside the stone over its mouth, told us was the Well of the Magi.

"There the Wise Men saw again their guiding star when they were on their way seeking him 'that is born King of the Jews,'" said Jacob.

Beyond another turn in the road was Bethlehem; white flat-roofed houses nestling close together crept up the hillside; great, grey buildings crowned the hill; terraces of silvery olive trees, thick-set fig trees, and pomegranates with brilliant crimson blossoms fell away into the distance; hills, bell-towers, and shining gold crosses rose above them all. That was Bethlehem—the home of David and the birthplace of Jesus.

"Children, let's walk up to Bethlehem," said Mother.

Where the Magi Rode

We all climbed out the car and began to ascend the steep hill by the road which wound past small, square, box-like stone or sun-dried brick houses with crude white painted crosses above them. Through an open door we peeked into one courtyard and saw a sleepy-eyed donkey tied—just such a one brought Mary to Bethlehem. We heard the tinkle of camel bells and a caravan stalked by—just so the Kings of the East came riding. In the shadowy doorway of another house we saw a mother lulling her baby to sleep—just so did Mary cradle Jesus close to her heart. Several pleasant-looking women wearing blue gowns with yellow bibs cross-stitched in red, blue, gold and brown and snowy veils pinned neatly under their chins and carrying on their heads baskets of tomatoes, softly spoke to us.

"What did they say, Jacob?" we asked.

"They said, 'Naharic saida,' which means in English, 'May your day be blessed.' It is the greeting of Bethlehem."

All the way up the hill the cluster of great buildings on the very top seemed to guide us into the village.

"Adeste Fidelis"

"Listen, children!"

We had been told there is always a bell ringing in Bethlehem, and now we heard them softly chiming. It was all so lovely that we all stood in silence a long time.

"Of all the times and places in the world, this is the time and place where, 'O come, all ye faithful,' should be sung," exclaimed mother.

Soon we joined our voices to hers. Still singing, "Adeste Fidelis" as we do on Christmas eve, we came to the Church of the Nativity.

All mountain paths and village streets lead to the market square in front of the oldest Christian church which covers the place where Jesus was born and laid "in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn."

We were disappointed in the outside. Really, it looked more like a fortress than a church.

It was fun to wander afterwards through the narrow, clean, cobblestone streets. Everybody seemed friendly and smiled at us. The shops were fascinating. In one of them Frances bought a pretty handwrought silver necklace. Gertrude purchased a woven goat's hair sling, such as the shepherds still use to protect their sheep from preying animals and robbers. Mother selected a testament with delicately carved covers of mother-of-pearl. Olivewood and pearl carving is the chief industry of the thrifty villagers. I bought a shepherd's pipe made from a reed grown along the banks of the Jordan River. I had hopes of learning to play as pretty a melody as did the little boy from whom I bought it, but, alas, I haven't been able to coax one tune from my little flute—only a shrill "tweet."

We had seen Bethlehem's Church, walked in her streets, mingled with her people, visited her shops, and now Jacob suggested we find a quiet, shady place on the edge of the village to eat our lunch.

"Would it be possible for us to go down into Shepherds' Field?" asked Margaret earnestly.

"Yes, the distance is not far; if you are a good walker, you can soon cover the distance."

Picnic Under the Olives

We turned our backs on Bethlehem's crowded streets and picked our way along the ancient goat paths which led down through olive orchards and green terraces into the midst of the Plain which holds "The Field of the Shepherds." It was a rough scramble over the rolling stones which turned under our feet.

"There couldn't be a better place than this for a picnic," mother suggested, "than under this olive tree. Put the picnic basket down here."

So we all sat down on the grass in speckled sunshine and shade to eat sandwiches and big, juicy Jaffa oranges while a soft breeze sighed through the olive branches overhead.

"How peaceful it is here," exclaimed Margaret. Her eyes swept over the field sprinkled with scarlet anemones, mixed now with white daisies, now with buttercups.

Gertrude shouted, "Look behind you, Margaret!"

Bethlehem looked like a children's toy-town, sunny-white, sharp and clear against the blue sky; its hills ascended to it in verdant green terraces.

A light tinkling of bells came faintly on the breeze.

"Sheep," said Jacob.

The bells came nearer, making a kind of rhythm: "Tinkle, tonk-tonk. Ting. Tinkle-tinkle. Tonk-tonk. Ting." For little bells they had a surprisingly deep tone. The inevitable shepherd and his flock appeared. As the sheep came on, they cropped blades of grass, plucking them hastily, and then the bells on their necks jangled the more happily and crazily and loudly than ever. No sound could be heard except that of sheep munching grass and the sweet tinkle of little bells tied to the necks of their leaders.

"Assallam aleitkum" (Peace be with thee), the shepherd boy greeted us as he came up, using the familiar Palestinian salutation, thousands of years old.

"Aleitkum assallam" (With thee be peace).

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

Birth of Jesus—Matthew 2, verses 1-12.

Ruth in the corn fields—Ruth 2.

Water from Bethlehem well brought to David—II Samuel, verses 15-17.

Jesus born in the manger—Luke 2, verses 1-20.

David uses a shepherd's sling to slay Goliath—I Samuel 17.

Shepherds carrying their lambs—Isaiah 40, verse 11.

Shepherds calling their flocks by name—John 10, verse 4.)

(To be continued next Thursday)

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

10

Answer These as You Will

1. There is a proverb, "A good name is better than riches." What does this mean, and do you think that it is true?

2. If your mother promises you a set of 12 dishes and then finds that she is able to give you only three, would you kick up a great row and say, "I don't want any!" or would you take the three and hope to collect the rest later.

3. When you get your allowance or a gift of money would you rather get a dollar bill, or a dollar in change?

4. If you were starting out on your first job, what is the least amount of salary that you think you would need per week in order to pay for your own room, board and dress yourself?

5. Do you think "that all men are created equal"?

6. What are taxes for? What kind of taxation do you think is the most fair: Income tax? Inheritance tax? Tax on sales?

7. William Pitt of England said, "Where law ends, tyranny begins." What did he mean?

8. If you were a landlord and a man in your house owed two months' rent and you knew that if you put him out of the house he would not have anywhere to go, what would you do?

9. Do you think that it would be exciting to be a journalist? Would it give you pleasure to see something that you wrote in print? In a newspaper?

10. If you decide to be a journalist, what could you do during your summer vacation that would help you later on in your career?

11. If you are good at art, what professions could you go into to earn money?

12. What kind of a person makes the best teacher?

13. Do you think that in order to be a success in life you have to get up early?

14. If you could choose any part of the anatomy of the following animals what part would you choose?

a. An elephant
b. A rooster
c. A monkey
d. A humming bird

15. What would you like to be able to do that the following animals can do and that you can't?

a. A giraffe
b. A squirrel
c. A spider
d. An eagle

16. Do you think that a dog is more intelligent than a bee?

Answers to Last Quiz

1. If, in a strange country, you are invited to a house where the family sits on the floor and eats meat with their hands, when at meals you should follow their example.

2. The correct way to eat bread and butter is: break off a small piece from your slice of bread or roll, butter it, eat it, and repeat the performance. To eat an orange: peel it with a sharp knife and divide it into segments, being careful not to squirt juice over yourself and your neighbors. To eat fresh cherries: first remove the stalks; when you have eaten the meat of the cherry, put aside the stone with your fingers. To eat a banana: pull back the skin of the banana, which comes off quite easily when the banana is ripe; then use a fork to cut off a piece and raise it to your mouth.

3. If someone asks you a question when you are in the middle of a mouthful, swallow first, then answer.

4. When squeezing lemon on your fish, squeeze gently and shield it with your hand, to avoid squirting the juice on your neighbor.

5. If you are served with stewed plums and find they are sour, it is best to inquire politely, "Please may I have a little sugar?" This is less likely to hurt your hostess's feelings than if you cried out, "Gee, these plums are sour."

6. Conversation is usually encouraged at table, but singing and whistling during meals are taboo.

7. When not eating, keep your hands in your lap at table.

8. If there is only one piece of cake left and someone else takes it, it is not polite to exclaim or to give any sign of having wanted it yourself.

9. If there is only one piece of cake left on the dish and you want it, you should offer it to each person at table before taking it yourself.

(The End)

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The Home Forum

Lord Frederick Beauclerk

THE ONLY QUESTION worth asking about Lord Frederick Beauclerk, Vicar of Redbourn, in Hertfordshire—known to his disrespectful friends as "the little parson" and "Fred Diamond Eye"—is, of course, simply this: Was he, or was he not, the greatest cricketer who ever stepped out from the Pavilion to the wicket on a sunny afternoon in high summer?

I can almost hear your scornful reply, couched, perhaps, in accents of faint indignation: "Never heard of the man. Bradman we know, and Grace we have heard of. Hobbs we have seen, and some slight echo of the fame of Jessop has penetrated to our ears. But Beauclerk? Beauclerk? Decidedly we have never even heard his name."

* * *

Nevertheless, all the time that England was beating Napoleon—and we showed no great hurry over that grim business, I can assure you—Beauclerk's reputation was widespread through the land. He was batting and bowling in first-class cricket when Bonaparte was only "a pale, olive-complexioned young man favourably mentioned in despatches from Toulon." He was batting and bowling when Nelson sank the French fleet at Trafalgar, thirteen years later. He was batting and bowling, ten years later still, when Napoleon was routed at Waterloo; and five years after that, when Napoleon's tenure of St. Helena was drawing to a close, he was still batting and bowling as well as ever, in fact, in some ways, rather better. For, while his average for the whole of his career was roughly twenty-eight runs an innings, for 1821 it was nearly thirty-three.

There were no passenger trains, no motor cars, no airplanes in those distant days. I think that any ordinary history will bear me out in this. It was not easy, as it is today, for vast crowds of men and women to come together at some selected spot. Yet, when Beauclerk was advertised to play cricket, a congregation—the word is appropriate in view of his calling—of some four or five thousand people could confidently be relied on to brave the difficulties of early nineteenth-century travel. Sometimes they did more than watch him play. Their eagerness to see what manner of man he might be overcame them so far that on one occasion—at Nottingham—they rushed upon the ground, and bore down upon him in rather menacing array. It was about the time of the Luddite riots: the working men of the Midlands were renowned for their fierce independence and dislike of titles: Beauclerk was the son of a duke: and he gazed on the advancing crowd with considerable apprehension until his friend, Mr. Ward, assured him that they were only trying to get a closer view of him.

* * *

Perhaps William Beldham, the old Hambledon professional with and against whom Beauclerk often played, was as fine a batsman as he. David Harris, maybe, was as great a bowler. But as a captain—a "general"—there was no one like him. And, if he be taken all in all, judged in every capacity, certainly no one but Grace himself has ever rivaled him.

We may gain even today some notion of what, in his nankeen breeches and silk stockings, he looked like at the wicket; for he modeled his style upon Beldham's, and of Beldham John Mitford—another clergyman—has left a famous description. "Never was such a player!" Mitford rapturously exclaims, "so safe, so brilliant, so quick, so circumspect! so able in counsel, so active in the field; in deliberation so judicious, in execution so tremendous. It mattered not to him who bowled, or how he bowled, fast or slow, high or low, straight or bias; away flew the ball from his bat, like an eagle on the wing. It was a study for Phidias to see Beldham rise to strike; the grandeur of the attitude, the settled composure of the look, the piercing lightning of the eye, the rapid glance of the bat, were electrical. Men's hearts throbbed within them, their cheeks turned pale and red. Michael Angelo should have painted him."

That, I think, is a fair sample of Mitford's style. If not precisely classical, for it is too unrestrained in emotion, it is at least a style that no one but a classical scholar could have used. For, though Mitford writes of cricketers who in his time were modern, his fancy is drenched in ancient associations. It is this that gives its power to his justly most famous peroration, when he addresses for the last time the celebrated team of Hambledon village: "Troy has fallen and Thebes is a ruin. The pride of Athens is decayed, and Rome is crumbling to the dust. The philosophy of Bacon is wearing out, and the victories of Marlborough have been overshadowed by fresher laurels. All is vanity, but CRICKET; all is sinking into oblivion but you. Greatest of all elevens, fare ye well!"

* * *

That is magnificent, but perhaps the note is pitched a little high. Contemporary with Mitford, there was another cricketer, by name, James Pycroft—also a clergyman, of course—who wrote a book called "The Cricket Field." It is now out of print, which is a pity, for it is one of the finest sporting books ever written. Like Mitford, Pycroft was a classical scholar, but he used his learning with discretion. He qualified it always with a touch of humor. Sometimes, he says, the mighty Fuller Pilch—a great batsman in his day—will make five, and sometimes fifty. "Even Achilles was vulnerable at the heel; or, mythologically, he could not stop a shooter to the leg stump." And, unlike Mitford, his fancy can express itself in homely ways. His metaphors are not always clothed in the toga. Safe hands and a sharp eye are necessary to the cricketer; but, he adds, in themselves they are not enough. "There is a wide difference between a good workman and a bag of tools, however sharp."

Pycroft was one of the lesser masters. The flavor of his book is entirely his own. Reading it, one is reminded—appropriately enough, since its author was a parson—of the close at Salisbury, of the easy, unsensational grace of that supreme cathedral, of the long smooth lawns, the quiet and the peace and the increasing shadows in the mellow sunlight of the late afternoon, as far from the riotous glories of the sunset as from the raging splendor of noonday, with the bells, perhaps, tolling to evening service, and the memory of battles long ago.

* * *

But what has this to do with Lord Frederick Beauclerk? Did Pycroft or Mitford write his biography? They did not. No one has ever done so. No book or essay about him has ever been published, though soon, I am told, this omission will be at least partially repaired. But it is in the pages of these gentlemen, in an occasional reference, in an aside remark, that his Lordship may be seen masterfully at the wicket, striking his way into a lonely memory a hundred and twenty years after he put away his bat for the last time.

To restore the brief record of his career, as I have attempted to do this summer, has not been easy; but it is a task that has provided me with many happy moments, in a time of national travail as hard and perilous as that through which he himself gallantly batted. The tracing of his achievements and the lure of his flashing arms have taken me, on sunny afternoons, to the green and pleasant places over which he must often have hurried as he arrived belatedly—for he was not precisely a conscientious parish clergyman—to conduct a wedding or officiate at a baptism; they have brought me the acquaintance of scholarly and amusing and kindly people; they have led me to spend placid hours in the seclusion of university libraries. Therefore, in return, I would wish to leave him at the summit of his celebrity: with gratitude, and not a little admiration.

HAROLD HOBSON

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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CS-1

Wilfrid's Pool

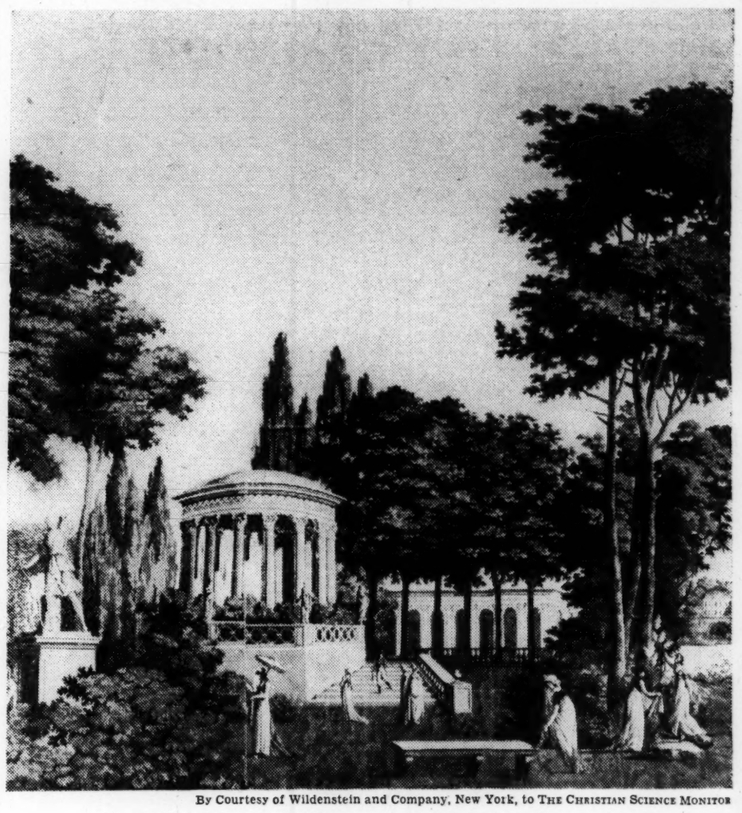
This is the pool, the tiny sea,
  set on the hill where beeches grow,
to match with simple brevity
  the river's spacious curve below.
The grass runs down on either hand,
  rock-flowers in cordon hold the brink,
and here the thirsty pigeons land,
  the jay and yellowhammer drink.

Steel-blue and tawny through the trees
  the nuthatch taps its ancient code,
and cars that pass like distant bees
  acknowledge from the quiet road.
At dawn from bright unnumbered throats
  the keen and lovely chorus swells,
the blackbird's armor-piercing notes,
  the thrush's ordered chime of bells.

And here to watch the ripples pass,
  to gaze on marvels daily seen
since first she tumbled on the grass,
  comes Sue, the gentle Aberdeen.
From basins in the concrete bed
  grow lifted lilies, white and pink,
and now beside their blooms is shed
  the small reflection, black as ink.

Above, the Peacock flickers by,
  the Burnets to the scabious throng,
the sun with great gold single eye
  watches their movement all day long.
And when on spires of mullein tall
  the purple centers blaze and burn,
here cool refreshment waits for all,
  and bird and dog may drink in turn.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON



By Courtesy of Wildenstein and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JARDINS DE BAGATELLE": *A Scenic Wallpaper From France*

WHILE SCENIC or panoramic wallpapers, such as the Jardins de Bagatelle, were almost entirely a product of French art, there are fewer examples to be found in France than in England, Germany, or America. About two hundred rooms whose walls are covered with these choice old papers are to be found in the United States—a number impossible to duplicate in France. In fact, these wallpapers are sometimes called American antiques, since they came from French firms during the Revolution and the wars of the Empire to decorate many a fine Colonial home.

The Jardins de Bagatelle, of which this is a section, is one of the old panoramic papers. It was executed about 1800 or earlier, in a series of twelve strips, by the firm of Arthur and Granard. In green and brown camaieu, it contains figures drawn from the work of artists depicting contemporary modes and manners. The elegance, grace, and classicism of the times is suggested in the architecture, the landscaping, and the figures. Most of the panoramic wallpapers dealt with landscapes, military, or hunting scenes, and very often showed the influence of popular contemporary literature. French wallpapers reached their peak of artistic and technical perfection between 1800 and 1835. Made from large wood blocks printed in monotones or colors, the papers varied greatly in their quality, depending on the printing and the age of the plates. In fact, like any print, successive states varied considerably and variations are also found in the use of different colors and the richness of the impressions.

The example shown here was included in a large retrospective exhibition of Scenic Wallpapers from 1797-1835 held in New York this season. A similar set is also in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

B. T.

Finanzielle Unabhängigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER WUNSCH, ein regelmäßiges Einkommen zu haben, das ausreicht, unsere Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen und unseren Verpflichtungen nachzukommen, ist in der Tat rechtmäßig. Die Schwierigkeiten, die das Ansammeln und Sicherstellen materieller Besitztümer bereitet, haben viele gelehrt, daß Sicherheit nicht in der Materie zu finden ist, und daß der geistige Weg der praktische Weg zu finanzieller Unabhängigkeit ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat sich als eine praktische Religion erwiesen, die jede Erscheinungsform der menschlichen Erfahrung erreicht und den Menschen zeigt, wie sie alle Probleme lösen können, von denen Versorgung und Sicherheit nicht die geringsten sind. Der Christliche Wissenschafter beginnt sein Überlegen mit Gott und weiß, daß, da Gott der Geist ist, Sein ganzes Weltall einschließlich des Menschen geistig ist. Daher sind die Erfordernisse des wirklichen Menschen geistig. In "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 307): „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst".

„Aber", kann jemand einwenden, „Nahrung, Kleidung und Wohnung sind materiell und dennoch wesentlich für unser Wohlbefinden und Dasein. Wie können uns geistige Ideen mit diesen Dingen versorgen?" Laßt uns mit einer andern Frage antworten. Sind uns nicht Fälle bekannt, wo Redlichkeit, Zuverlässigkeit, Sanftmut, Liebe, Glaube und andere ähnliche Eigenschaften ganz greifbare Vorteile in Gestalt von Stellung, besserem Geschäftsgang oder direkter Geldeinnahme gebracht haben? Solche Eigenschaften sind immer begehrt, und ihre Anwendung bringt oft unerwartete Belohnungen. Sie sind ein Zeichen der Gegenwart Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, des unendlichen Gemüts, der Quelle wahrer Gesundheit, Stärke, Weisheit, Gelegenheit. Dagegen bringen die Veranlagung zum Klagen, Selbstbedauern, Furcht, Neid, Groll und Besorgnis nichts Gutes ein, sondern bedeuten eher eine Wertverminderung. Sie müssen gegen göttliche Eigenschaften ausgetauscht werden, wenn wir Gott, das Gute, in unserer täglichen Erfahrung ausgedrückt sehen wollen.

Wenn wir bestrebt sind, Gott zu verstehen und den Menschen zu erkennen, der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis gemacht ist und Gott bekundet, werden wir uns eines wertvollen Vorrats rechter Gedanken bewußt, womit wir jeden irrigen Zustand berichtigen können. Es ist keine bloße Theorie, die behauptet, daß einer, der göttliche Eigenschaften ausdrückt, nicht in physischer Not bleiben kann; denn es ist eine beweisbare Tatsache, daß der mentale Zustand die äußeren Umstände bestimmt. Wenn das Gedankenheim eines Menschen sauber und rein und voll von christusähnlichen Gedanken ist, kann er nicht in schmutziger äußerer Umgebung bleiben; oder wenn sein Bewußtsein überfließt von liebevollen, freundlichen Gedanken gegen alle, die seinen Weg kreuzen, kann er nicht lange Mangel leiden; und wenn einer fleißig in seinem wirklichen Geschäft arbeitet, d. h. Gott, der die Liebe ist, widerspiegelt, braucht er keinen Mangel an Geschäftsgelegenheiten zu befürchten.

Einen Zustand erreichen, worin wir meinen, daß wir uns hinsichtlich unserer täglichen Versorgung nicht mehr auf Gott zu verlassen brauchen, würde in der Tat Armut sein, während der größte Reichtum, den wir gewinnen können, die Gründung eines Vorrats unbedingten Glaubens an unseres himmlischen Vaters Macht und Willigkeit ist, für alle Seine Kinder hinreichend zu sorgen. Wenn wir Ihn als den einzigen Schöpfer, als das göttliche Prinzip anerkennen, das die von Ihm geschaffene Welt erhält, lernen wir die Besorgnis und die schwere Last persönlicher Verantwortung, die oft zu Krankheit und Unfähigkeit führt, ablegen, und wir gewinnen einen Sinn dauernden Friedens und dauernder Sicherheit. Wir sollten um nichts bitten, was unsere Bemühungen, ein besseres Gottesverständnis zu gewinnen, verzögern oder unsern Verlaß auf Ihn verringern könnte. Der weise Verfasser der Sprüche sagte (Spr. 30, 8): „Armut und Reichtum gib mir nicht".

Christus Jesus bewies bei vielen Gelegenheiten, daß zeitliche Bedürfnisse durch geistige Kraft befriedigt werden. Die beiden in den Evangelien berichteten Speisungen des Volks sind wertvolle Lehren für die ganze Menschheit. Nachdem der Meister für das, was vorhanden war, gedankt hatte, verteilte er es weise und geordnet; und nachdem er bewiesen hatte, daß mehr als genug zur Verfügung stand, ließ er nicht einmal zu, daß das Übriggebliebene vergeudet wurde.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befürwortet keine unverantwortliche Haltung in unseren finanziellen Verpflichtungen, sie verlangt eher Sparsamkeit, Weisheit und strenge Beachtung des biblischen Gebots (Röm. 13, 8): „Seid niemand nichts schuldig, als daß ihr euch untereinander liebet". Anstatt zu Müßiggang zu ermutigen, befähigt sie einen, durch Gottvertrauen mehr zu vollbringen. Man braucht nicht zu fürchten, daß eine Zeit kommen könne, wo man arbeitsunfähig sein wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 246): „Jedes kommende Jahr bringt Weisheit, Schönheit und Heiligkeit zur Entfaltung". Sie bewies dies in ihrer eigenen Erfahrung.

Es gibt in der Erfahrung der ganzen Menschheit Bedürfnisse, die kein Betrag von Geld befriedigen kann, und wer sich auf Gott verläßt, weiß, daß die göttliche Liebe auch diese Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Was das tiefe Sehnen des Herzens befriedigt, ist das Verständnis der Unzertrennlichkeit des Menschen von Gott, dem Guten, ein göttlich verliehenes Erbe, das keinem Verlust unterworfen ist und von keinen Marktschwankungen beeinflußt wird.

Das Gute ist unerschöpflich. Wenn sich uns Gottes Fürsorge für die Bedürfnisse des Menschen entfaltet, gewinnen wir Herrschaft über den Glauben, daß materieller Besitz glücklich machen oder uns des Glücks berauben könne. Wir werden finanziell unabhängig, wenn wir sehen, daß uns weder die Liebe zum Geld noch die Furcht vor Geldmangel beherrschen kann.

Daß uns etwas Wertvolles genommen werden könne, ist eine Irrtumseinflüsterung. Wenn uns der Verlust irdischer Dinge ein besseres Gottesverständnis gegeben hat, ist es Gewinn, nicht Verlust. Laßt uns daher nicht um das Gestern trauern, noch das Morgen fürchten; denn im göttlichen Gemüt gibt es nur das an Kundwerdungen des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe reiche ewige Jetzt!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Hollyhock

You should not reckon color who
Have never lain in grass and seen
A hollyhock, rose-crimson, lean
And burn its way into the blue.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Financial Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DESIRE to possess a dependable income, adequate to provide for one's needs and to meet one's human obligations, is indeed legitimate. The difficulties encountered in trying to accumulate and to safeguard material possessions have taught many that security is not to be found in matter, and that the practical way to financial independence is the spiritual way.

Christian Science has been proved to be a practical religion, reaching every phase of human experience and showing mankind how to solve all problems, of which that of supply and security is not the least. The Christian Scientist begins with God in his reasoning and knows that, since God is Spirit, His entire universe, including man, is spiritual; hence the real man's requirements are spiritual. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

"But," one may say, "food and clothing and houses are material, and yet essential to one's comfort and existence. How can spiritual ideas furnish these supplies?" In answer, let us ask another question. Have we not known of cases in which integrity, dependability, gentleness, love, faith, and other similar qualities have brought very tangible returns in the form of position, improved business, or direct monetary income? Such qualities are always in demand, and their exercise often brings unexpected rewards. They indicate the presence of God, divine Love, infinite Mind, the source of true health, strength, wisdom, opportunity. In contrast, a complaining disposition, self-pity, fear, envy, resentment, and worry bring no income of good, but have, rather, a minus value. They must be discarded for Godlike qualities if we are to see God, good, expressed in our daily experience.

As we strive to understand God and to recognize man as made in His image and likeness, manifesting Him, we become conscious of a valuable fund of right thoughts with which to correct every erroneous condition. It is no mere theory which proclaims that one who is expressing divine qualities cannot remain in physical need, for it is a demonstrable fact that the mental state determines the outward circumstances. When one's mental home is clean and pure, filled with Christlike thoughts, one cannot remain in squalid physical surroundings; or, when one's consciousness is overflowing with loving, uncritical thoughts for all who cross his path, he cannot long experience lack; and when one is working diligently at his real business of reflecting God, who is Love, he need have no fear of lack of business opportunities.

To reach a state wherein we felt that we no longer needed to trust God for our daily supplies would be poverty indeed; while the greatest wealth we can gain is the establishment of a fund of absolute faith in our heavenly Father's power and willingness to provide adequately for all His children. Recognizing Him as the only creator, as divine Principle, supporting the universe He has created, we learn to drop the worry and heavy weight of personal responsibility that often lead to sickness and human inefficiency; and we gain a sense of permanent peace and security. We should ask for nothing which might retard our efforts to gain a better understanding of God or lessen our reliance upon Him. The wise writer of the Proverbs said (Proverbs 30:8), "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

Christ Jesus proved on many occasions that temporary needs are supplied through spiritual power. The two instances recorded in the Gospels of the feeding of the multitudes offer valuable lessons for all humanity. The Master having given thanks for what was at hand, dispensed it in a wise and orderly manner; and after demonstrating that more than enough was available, he allowed not even the surplus to be wasted.

Christian Science does not advocate an irresponsible attitude toward our financial obligations; rather does it demand economy, wisdom, and strict adherence to the Biblical command (Romans 13:8), "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." Instead of encouraging idleness, it enables one to accomplish more because of his reliance upon God. One need never fear that a time may come when he will be incapacitated for work. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246), "Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness." This she proved in her own experience.

There are needs in the experience of all mankind that no amount of money can supply, and those who are leaning upon God know that these needs, too, are met by divine Love. That which satisfies the deep yearnings of the heart is the understanding of man's inseparability from God, good, a divinely bestowed inheritance not subject to loss or affected by a fluctuating market.

Good is inexhaustible. As God's provision for man's needs is unfolded to us, we gain dominion over the belief that material possessions can either produce or rob us of happiness. We become financially independent when we see that we cannot be governed by the love of money or fear of its lack.

That anything of value can be taken from us is a suggestion of error. If the loss of earthly things has given us a better understanding of God, it is gain, not loss. So let us not grieve over the yesterdays, nor fear the tomorrows, for in divine Mind there is only the eternal now, rich in manifestations of Life, Truth, and Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

In Farewell To Patagonia

WE HAD RETURNED to San Sebastian a second time—to the simple, spotless little white house with its hawthorn hedge and its fostered flowers which had taken such a strong and such an immediate hold upon our affections—unpacked our modest belongings, and settled ourselves for a quiet hour beside a blazing fire before dinner and a good night's rest, when a message reached us that a boat would sail from Porvenir for Magallanes the following day, and that after that there was no telling when there would be another—probably not for weeks! Mournfully we repacked, hastily we dined; then, setting off in the darkness, we motored until nearly midnight. At seven the next morning we were on our way again; at noon our trusty little car had been hoisted to the deck of a boat even smaller and dirtier than the *Minerva*; and by night we were back again in Magallanes, with its almond cakes and its spiderfish, its rosy-cheeked children running through the windswept streets, its low-built houses of corrugated iron with their tilting flagpoles, its brave little trees bursting into fragrant buds on the pleasant plaza, and, beside the storage vessels anchored at the breakwater, a waiting ship which, when it next left port, was to take us on it up the western coast. . . .

So I was obliged to go away; but I took with me, as I went, a "vision of a new heaven and a new earth." This was not alone because I had journeyed through a land different from any I have ever visited before, vast, untrammeled; a country sparsely settled, but one which sends its exports into every corner of the globe, and which will send more and more in years to come. It was not alone because I had penetrated to remote, inaccessible places of unviolated beauty. It was rather because I had seen the spirit as well as the substance of Patagonia; the spirit which has surmounted and transfigured a desolate wilderness; the spirit which has interpreted the meaning of hospitality in its most literal and its most lovely sense. The men and women who discovered the unexpected richness of this region did not drain it and then desert it—they explored it, settled it, developed it, and made it their home. . . . There is no feeling that talents and learning, culture and accomplishments, are wasted on the pampas and among the mountains; the young economist with his Oxford degree, the skilled musician under whose fingers ripple immortal melodies, the linguist whose "gift of tongues" enables him to learn a language almost overnight—all offer their gifts in the same spirit of service to the land with which the shepherd guards his sheep, and the teamster guides his oxen, and the gardener fosters his flowers. And this is the spirit which I saw and which, as long as I live, I shall never forget.—From "Silver Seas and Golden Cities," by FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES. (New York: Liveright.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Calm Is Poured Over Mr. Henderson ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, has thrown a scare headline into the defense picture with his program for cutting automobile production by 50 per cent during the next 12 months.

The hard-hitting former economics professor disclosed on July 19 a tentative program for sharp curtailment of automobile manufacture. Since then, President Roosevelt and William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, have been "picking up the pieces."

Here is Mr. Henderson's story:

Consumption of defense raw materials in the automobile industry will have to be reduced 50 per cent in the next 12 months. This applies also to plants making mechanical refrigerators and household laundry equipment, and may in time be extended to air-conditioning, heating, and cooking equipment, metal furniture, and miscellaneous household appliances.

Unless prompt action of this type is taken, increasing needs of the defense program for raw materials will force complete shutdowns of many producers of civilian goods—wholly without regard to the relative need for their products.

Tentative Automobile Program

The tentative program for automobiles and light trucks calls for an output of approximately 200,000 a month throughout the next 12 months. Production in August, September, and October would be about 80 per cent of output in corresponding months of last year. Thereafter the reductions would approximate a 50 per cent cut.

Admitting that the curtailment program seemed "severe," Mr. Henderson went on to point out that reductions would be made from extraordinary high rates of production of the last few months. During recent months, automobile production has been running about 20 per cent above the like period a year ago. Refrigerator production showed a 21 per cent increase, and washing machines and ironers were up 18 and 20 per cent respectively.

Another cushioning influence for the sharp drop in private automobile manufacture would be the $2,000,000,000 worth of defense goods contracts the automobile industry already has undertaken and others being signed continually.

Here is the outcry that came from business—especially from automobile manufacturers and automobile workers' unions.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 workers, they said, will be thrown out of jobs.

If the cut is put into effect immediately it will mean widespread unemployment until the spring of 1941 because defense plants generally are not tooled to the point of absorbing men thrown out of work in the automobile industry.

The automobile industry is a vast organization, reaching down into the smallest American community. Curtailment will affect the livelihood of dealers, salesmen, and filling station operators.

In automobile producing States, chiefly Michigan, the State's finances will be squeezed two ways. Unemployment insurance benefits will mount, but revenues from sales taxes and gasoline taxes will diminish with the worker's purchasing power.

And here is the way President Roosevelt and Mr. Knudsen attempted to smooth over the situation.

The word "curtailment," declared the President, should not be used in connection with nondefense industries. The proper term, he insisted, is "substitution."

Gradual Substitution Planned

The Government, he went on to explain, has no intention of simply shutting down automobile plants, laying off employees and keeping them idle until the factories begin to turn out defense articles. The process, he said, would be of gradual substitution of defense contracts for normal manufacturing schedules.

The President, at his press conference, referred to the automobile curtailment program, not as something new but as a plan under contemplation for over a year, and widely discussed throughout the Nation.

In his quiet commanding way, Mr. Knudsen also took some of the dynamite out of the Henderson bomb.

"I think," he said, "we'll have to go about it in a sort of a compromise way, with industry taking off some automobiles and going ahead with defense work. The cut will be discussed and negotiated. When you cut off 50 per cent, you have a lot of people walking the streets."

Besides giving reporters this version of the automobile picture, Mr. Knudsen personally telephoned senators from automobile-producing states to ease their concern on the subject.

Mr. Henderson dramatized a major defense problem: President Roosevelt and Mr. Knudsen employed the calm, businesslike approach which Gen. George C. Marshall says should characterize even military defense these days in order to ward off "violent reactions."

The Country Speaks: New York

New York Tells Congress to Go Ahead ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

President Roosevelt's call on Congress to retain trainees under the Compulsory Military Service Act, National Guardsmen and Reservists in the Army longer than the statutory period of one year has received substantial indorsement in responsible quarters in New York and by an overwhelming majority of the men now in training, a survey of opinion reveals.

The President's declaration that the threat to the Nation and the Western Hemisphere, obviously by the totalitarian powers, is "infinitely greater" than it was a year ago was seen as authoritative, and now to dismiss from the services the officers and men who have been called up for training is held to be a useless waste of time and money spent in making them fit for military duty in defense of democratic government and as bringing nothing in return for the personal sacrifices and commercial and manufacturing dislocations that have gone into the crucible.

The consensus was that this reaction in New York was representative of that in every state and afforded a barometer that would guage home-town opinion that will be reflected in Congress.

The Empire State's contribution in men and money to the national defense will exceed that of any other State in the Union, and its influence in connection with the extension of the statutory period fixed in the Compulsory Military Service Act was held by competent observers to be of equal importance.

More Than Million in New York City

The registration rolls for New York City alone today contain 1,049,518 names, including those of the latest registrants who have just become 21 years old. Approximately 500,000 more are on the State lists outside of New York City, thus bringing the total number of registrants above the million and a half mark. Rejections for physical reasons are now approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

This New York state-wide total approximates the strength of the Army as of June 19, when the last available figures were made public. This put the total armed strength of the land forces at 1,413,000, of which the Regular Army was placed at 503,700 officers and men, the National Guard at 289,800, Reserve Officers, 51,500 and selective service trainees, 568,000. Today the total is closer, because of enlistments and increases in each category, to 1,450,000 officers and men.

To dismiss the selective service trainees at the expiration of their 12 months' service would thus reduce the Army as it is now constituted by nearly 50 per cent and entail going over the same ground again and spending further large sums of money to train recruits just out of civilian life.

The opposition to extension of the training period for men now in camps was viewed as indicative of how the democratic processe work—processes for which the American taxpayers are digging down so deeply to uphold and the men now in training are preparing to defend. In no other country in the world could this opposition find the means of voicing its opinions as is accorded by the press, the radio and by public forums in this country.

The Firing Squad Elsewhere

In Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and through all the Nazi-occupied regions of Europe, it would be silenced by the firing squad, the guillotine or the concentration camp, but in the United States it has free voice and full cry, from Capitol Hill in Washington to the most remote hamlet where there is a mother who wants to keep her son out of the Army or a conscientious objector.

This, however, is viewed by competent observers as merely a passing phase of things which will disappear when, and if, the defense of democracy at home demands the entrance of the United States into the war. At such a time the Nation will be united, men who have seen the United States in other crises declare They recall the almost identical opposition that Lincoln faced during the Civil War and which confronted Woodrow Wilson in 1917. But once the Nation was at war, there was a united country back of the President, and it will be so again.

This is the third time in the history of the United States there has been a draft law. The first was during the Civil War, and there were riots in the streets of New York, but the State and the Nation then rallied to the Union cause, and men and women everywhere were singing "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys."

The second time was during the World War. There were no riots then, and the Selective Service Act functioned smoothly.

There was no draft during the war with Spain, when men of military age flocked to the recruiting offices to enlist, with the result that there were more soldiers than were needed.

To Change the Subject:

Rhapsody on Islands ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Since Iceland has been so prominent in the news, one's thoughts have turned naturally to islands. One of my pet theories is that some day there will be a book written about the part islands have played in the world's history. Those tiny islands in the Aegean Sea—among which Ulysses wandered and about which Homer sang—will have an important place in it.

The "isle that is called Patmos," when John, the disciple, wrote the Book of Revelation, is one of them. Then there is the island of Runnymede, in the Thames River, where King John's barons forced him to sign the Magna Carta; and St. Helena, off the southwest coast of Africa, where a nineteenth century war lord ended his career—and many others.

The British Isles belong in this classification, too, but my personal concern is with small islands. And those I am really concerned with I enjoy not so much as stages on which history is played as for their own intrinsic beauty and livableness. Rachel Field's poem puts this magic into words better than any prose ever could.

"If once you have slept on an island
You'll never be quite the same;
You may look as you looked the day before
And go by the same old name,

"You may bustle about in street and shop;
You may sit at home and sew,
But you'll see blue water and wheeling gulls
Wherever your feet may go.

"Oh, you won't know why, and you can't say how
Such change upon you came,
But—once you have slept on an island
You'll never be quite the same!"

The coast of Maine is fringed with lovely islands that crown its shores like the jeweled rays of a tiara. No sooner have the last discolored snow piles melted from the gravel walk under the trees on Commonwealth Avenue than I remember the scent of balsam firs mixed with the salt breezes that blow across my favorite Maine islands. By the time the wooden footpaths have made their slow withdrawal from the Public Garden—an unfailing sign that spring is really here—I am speculating as to how soon I shall lie on the thick carpet of spruce and pine needles on my favorite bit of island shore and watch sleek seals play in the deep blue waters of the bay.

Many weeks later, there comes an afternoon when I make a quick dash from the city; twilight finds me far across the Maine border. By the time the stars are shining clearly in the dark shroud in which sunset has wrapped the earth, the little car that companions my wanderings has nosed down a steep hill to the small wharf where a gasoline launch awaits late-comers. Soon the lights on land fall behind as the good launch Spindrift sets out into the bleak, salty darkness of the bay. The boat's stern light catches the snowy plume of foam that blows in her wake, and passengers shrink farther behind canvas, shunning the wind. Snatches of island news rise above the steady drone of the engine. It has been so wet that the raspberries are mildewing before they ripen. . . The J's cat has a basketful of kittens. . . How has the weather been around Boston?

Then disembarking on the dimly lit dock . . . greetings. . . the beam of a flashlight pointed at one's toes, drawing them magnetwise up the bank . . . . pine needles under one's feet . . . deep breaths of island fragrance—scents of balsam fir, sweet fern, leaf mold, bayberry, and dozens of wild and cultivated flowers that the rising run will turn into a many-colored patchwork amid the emerald loveliness of grass and evergreens.

Then the flicker of firelight on wooden walls and high rafters . . . a soft, wide bed next a window, tall spruces standing guard outside . . . the silence and darkness of the night, like a vast eiderdown quilt, covering everything to await the magic of sunrise, when the light will glance again from blue, undulating water and the insistent call of the tufted titmouse will echo among the tree tops . . . a new world, for

"once you have slept on an island
You'll never be quite the same!"

Akron's Balloon Barrage Bolsters Defense Effort

Ohio rubber city again may become the training center of officers in 'lighter-than-air' service of Army and Navy—Newest types of balloons designed for defense against all kinds of air attacks are given drastic tests at experimental station.

By Helen Waterhouse
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Barrage balloons, floating like giant spiders in a cloudless sky over Wingfoot Lake, remind the people of Akron this summer of another day and seem to cast shadows of events to come, events that Akron already knows well.

As E. J. Thomas, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., watched these lighter-than-air craft riding leisurely at anchor at 4,000, at 7,000 and even at 15,000 feet recently, he predicted that Akron's old airship base of World War days may become again a training center for "lighter-than-air" officers of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps.

When the school was operated during the World War, Mr. Thomas recalled, more than 6,000 men were trained in kite, observation and free balloon handling.

The half-dozen barrage balloons which swung aloft at various altitudes, dragging their anti-aircraft nets, are appropriately named "spiders" by the engineers who built these latest models. These comprised the first Government-approved demonstration of balloon anti-aircraft screens ever made in this country.

Of varying designs and construction, they represented also the latest experiments in the art of fashioning the bags destined to destroy any enemy aircraft which might strike their heavy cables. They are planned to keep planes high above the range of effective bombing.

One of the six, pride of the Goodyear engineers' hearts, is the "Strato-Sentinel," the highest altitude barrage balloon ever constructed, engineers claim. It has a 15,000-foot ceiling, is built of rubberized cotton fabric, silvery in color, like a blimp envelope, has six fin-like lobes protruding from its tail and a 68,000 cubic foot capacity.

Inflated with helium as are all the balloons and raised by a winch at 1,000 feet a minute, the "Strato-Sentinel" led the parade of smaller balloons as they rolled out of the doorway of the venerable Wingfoot Lake hangar. The balloons rose to heights varying from near the ground to 15,000 feet, and were spaced at 300-foot intervals.

Many Types Tested

Following the high altitude craft came a much smaller balloon of the D-5 type, a type which has already been accepted by the U. S. Army. Goodyear has orders for 400 barrage balloons of this smaller type, according to Mr. Thomas.

The D-5 is of 30,000 cubic foot capacity and has a 7,000-foot ceiling. It is made of synthetic rubber cloth of cotton impregnated with black gum which gives it its dark appearance.

Its four lobes have a fluted appearance which comes from the use of elastic cords. When the gas in the fins expands as the balloon ascends, the lobes swell into smooth round contour.

Both of these bags are designed to guard military objectives. A position well protected by such balloons can be attacked only by planes at a height in excess of the altitude of the balloons. The accuracy of the attacking bomber is thus greatly reduced.

The one "spider" built expressly for the Navy is a 5,500 cubic foot bag of dark synthetic rubber which will ride to a height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. This smaller balloon is designed to be towed in back of a destroyer or to be flown over harbors and docks to interfere with dive bomber attacks.

For Various Uses

These low altitude balloons with structural fins are designed to be used with moving columns of troops to prevent enemy strafing. They can be moved about on low trucks, carried beneath bridges, and can be raised very quickly to a height of 1,500 feet.

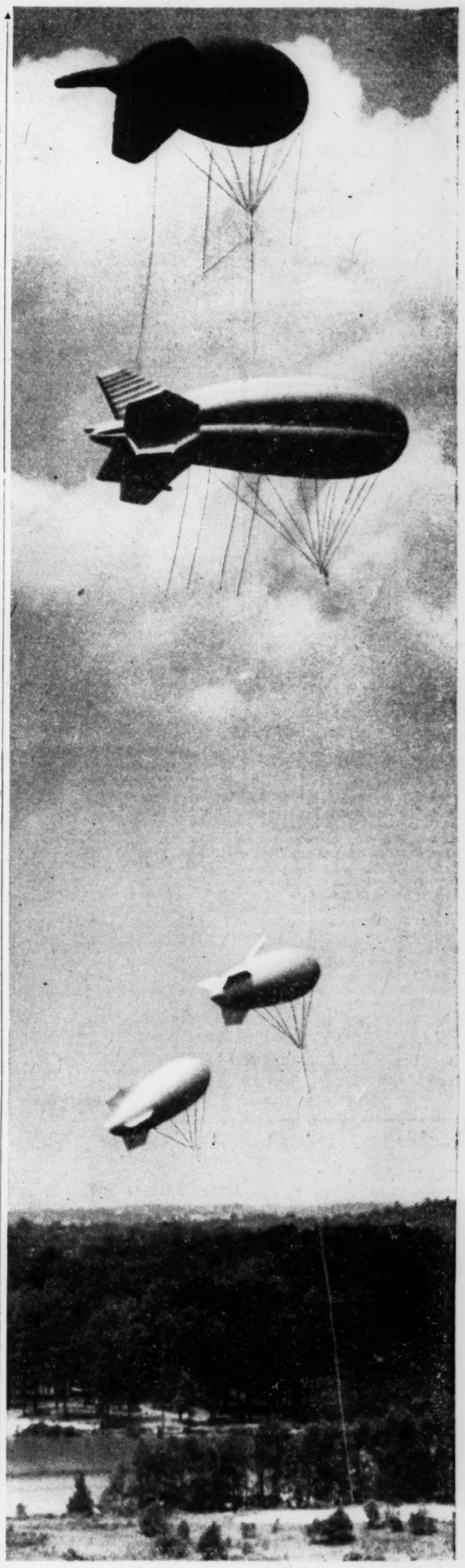
On the day of the demonstration, the last balloon to be moved out of the dock was similar to the bag ordered by the Army. It was inflated before a score of newspaper men, news photographers, Goodyear aircraft engineers, and blimp pilots who comprised the audience of this first barrage demonstration.

From a flat sheet of shimmery rubber cloth laid on the hangar floor, it became, as the precious helium was pumped into it, a bizarre-looking monster which swelled slowly in two hours' time to a finished 25,000 cubic foot balloon.

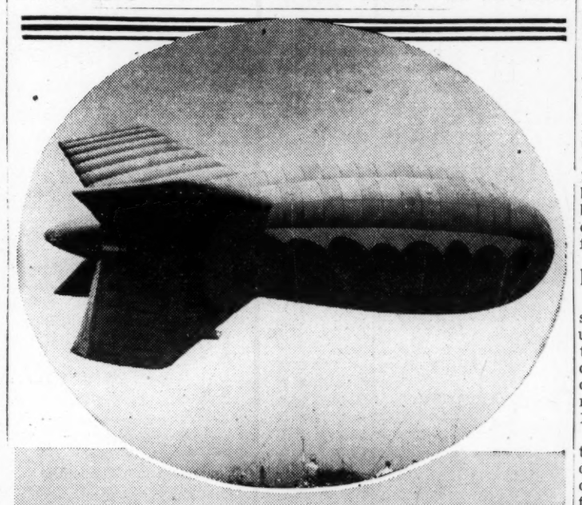
Later it was bedded down, to demonstrate how easily these barrage type bags can be tethered for a night on an army field or wherever flown. Scarcely two minutes was required for a ground crew of a dozen men to pull it to earth and affix it to stakes. Karl Fickes, Chief of Goodyear airship operations, said even a high wind wouldn't budge it from its moorings.

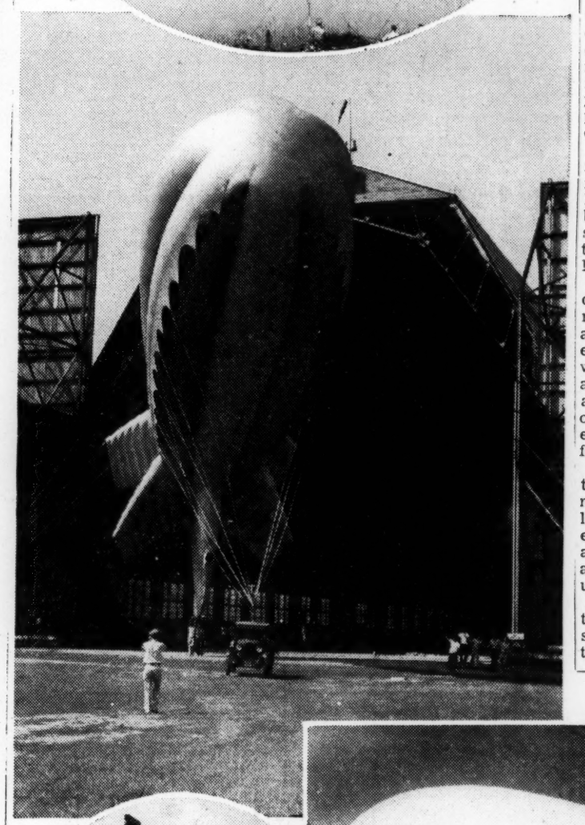
Goodyear engineers explained that they are constantly experimenting with types of barrage balloons in order to arrive at the most efficient kind. Most of their balloons are designed to reach much higher altitudes than the type now being used by the British, they believe.

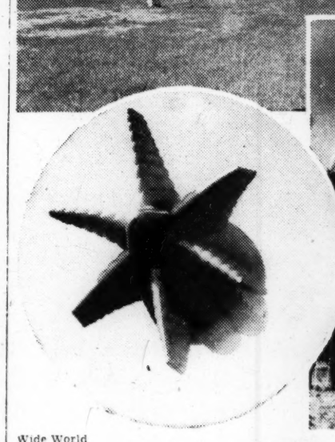
As fast as the bags ordered by the Army are completed, they are shipped to various bases around the country.



At right: Barrage balloons at Akron, Ohio.







Wide World

Highest Flying Barrage Balloon

The three pictures at the left show the "Strato-Sentinel," the latest model barrage balloon developed by the Goodyear Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio. Lower right: An Army observation balloon.

Balloon Center to Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Bern, N. C., July 24

The new barrage balloon training center recently established at Camp Davis about 60 miles from here will be moved around Nov. 1 to Paris, Tenn., so the balloons will not form near-by hazards for the 320 airplanes expected at the authorized $15,000,000 Marine Corps Air Base soon to be started on Neuse River at Cherry Point in this county.

Property for the Tennessee cantonment is now being bought and Maj. John Dwyer, now assigned to the balloon units at Camp Davis, will leave next week for Paris to check construction of the new balloon center there.

Since being started at Camp Davis the barrage balloon work has progressed satisfactorily, it is reported. On June 23, however, one of the balloons snapped its cable and floated 60 miles before landing in a bog near Neuse River. To avert any such possibility again and to avoid other dangers for the Marine planes to be in the section, it was decided to move the barrage balloon center from Eastern North Carolina. There are now 40 balloons there, and by the time the camp is moved there will be around 200.

Saying It With Music

YOU M-ADE ME L-LOVE YOU — I DIDN'T WAN' T'DO IT — I DIDN'T WAN' T'DO IT
YOU MADE ME WHAT I YAM TO DAY — I HOPE YOU'RE SAT-TIS-FIED
EMPTY
FRENCH BREAD BOAT
LAVAL
I'LL NEV-VER SMILE AGAIN
DUTCH EAST INDIES UNAFRAID
AXIS PARTNERS UNABLE TO ASSIST
JAPANESE INTERNAL UNREST
CHINESE RESISTANCE
FINANCIAL DEFICIT
U.S. AND ENGLAND STIFFEN STAND
HOW COME YOU DO ME LIKE YOU DO?
G E S T A P O
L F VAN ELM

By a Staff Artist

Lefty Grove Makes Third Attempt for Victory No. 300 at Fenway Park Tomorrow

Cleveland Indians Come To Town for Three Days

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Between 2:00 and 2:30 — or thereabouts—tomorrow afternoon Win Green's room in the Red Sox clubhouse will be in darkness. Players walking from the dugout to their lockers, and vice versa, will move as quietly as it's possible to move while wearing spiked shoes. The usual loud talking and laughter will be conspicuous by its absence. For on one of the trainer's tables will be Lefty Grove, taking his customary pre-game siesta.

This siesta may be a little longer than usual and the rest of the boys may be a little quieter as they move about the clubhouse, because tomorrow is a big day in the spectacular, highly successful 17-year American League career of the southpaw giant from the mountains of Maryland.

Lefty Grove

Failed Twice

Twice this month Grove has tried for that coveted victory No. 300. The first time, at Detroit, the Red Sox were blanked by Buck Newsom, 2-0, on six hits. The second time Lefty was holding the White Sox, but in the tenth inning Lou Finney dropped a fly ball in right field and the struggle was over—in favor of John Rigney. This time Grove and his mates are determined the result shall be different.

Behind the veteran southpaw, the Red Sox seem to have become tighter with each step nearer the 300 level. Even the most experienced ball club is apt to get tense when the so-called pressure is on. The boys have been trying too hard, perhaps, to help Grove over the top. It will be a relief to everyone involved when the goal has been reached.

Indians Slide

Walking up to the plate with the express purpose of shattering Grove's bid will be the Cleveland Indians, who at last have reached the collapsible stage. Like the Arabs, they feel like folding up their tents and silently stealing away every time the Yankees appear on the horizon. By making it two straight in the Yankee Stadium series yesterday, and 11 out of 15 for the year, the New Yorkers widened their lead in the flag race to nine full games.

Although six contests separated the Red Sox from the second-place Indians this morning, Joe Cronin was still confident of taking over the runner-up berth. This is possible if the Tribe continues to slide. The schedule is on Cronin's side, as he is at Fenway Park until Aug. 10th and the westerners are on the road. Cleveland plays three singles in a row here.

After winning his first three starts in a Red Sox uniform, lanky Tex Hughson is having trouble bagging number four. The Browns drove him to cover at St. Louis on the last tour of the circuit and the White Sox did it again yesterday. The Red Sox were bad in the field and on the bases Wednesday, and perhaps got a week's supply of sloppy baseball out of the way in a single afternoon. But just the same, Hughson did not have much on the ball. His control was off, and instead of cutting the corners, he was making his pitches too good for the White Sox batters.

The Red Sox made 12 hits facing Thorny Lee, but left 11 runners stranded. Williams, Foxx, Tabor, and Doerr had two safeties apiece. Foxx this morning was up to .312, a new high for the season. He has a hitting streak of nine games. Williams widened his major league swat lead to .397.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves were only three games behind the Cubs early today as a result of Dick Errickson's 6-1 win at Wrigley Field yesterday . . . It was Dick's fifth, all acquired since June 1 . . . The Braves play tomorrow night in St. Louis, and follow with a single there Saturday and a double-header Sunday . . . The Aug. 8 twin bill between the Red Sox and Washington has been moved back to Sunday, Aug. 10 . . . A week from tomorrow being an open date, Thursday will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park.

P. G. A. Book Makes Cooper Most Famous

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the question were to come up, "Who is the greatest pro golfer of all time," you quite naturally might answer with the name of Walter Hagen or Gene Sarazen or maybe even Byron Nelson—but you would be wrong.

At least such can be assumed from the records contained in the P. G. A. official record book which recently arrived at this office. These records show that all pro stars bow in the matter of space given their accomplishments to the English-born naturalized American by the name of Harry Cooper. Harry may be light on the matter of actual titles, but his book value for tournament golf is high.

"Lighthorse Harry" is the fellow who used a niblick for a teething ring—having begun his golfing career at the age of six—who has been close to national championships, but who has never actually acquired one in more than 20 years.

75 Lines

To Harry's achievements the record books give 75 lines—more than a page—of small type, which outdistances Hagen by 21 lines and Sarazen by 40. Second, according to the space measurement, is Henry Picard, former P. G. A. champion who has now given up the tournament grind in favor of teaching at Twin Hill, Oklahoma.

Hagen comes fourth with his 54 lines, just behind Horton Smith's 56, and between Hagen and Sarazen come Johnny Revolta, Paul Runyan, and national open champion Craig Wood at 44, Harold McSpaden at 36, and Sammy Snead at 35.

Such a standard of comparison is of course merely interesting, not at all conclusive. Yet it leads to a review of Harry's long career in golf which saw him start by demonstrating what he could do with a club and a ball to Lord Herbert Van Tempest, crony of the late King Edward. Cooper's father, Syd, was personal professional to the English noble. At the time Harry was just six years old, and he astounded his audience by frequently driving 100 yards.

Pro at 18

Cooper first played in this country as an amateur in Texas, turning pro when he was 18. When he was 23 he beat Hagen in a 72-hole match, the great Haig's first such beating. For that effort Harry received exactly nothing, because rain kept the size of the gallery down. Hagen, on the other hand, collected $1,300.

Although he has won sectional titles by the score, Cooper has only come close to national crowns. He was a semifinalist in the 1925 national P. G. A., losing to Hagen. In 1927 he was runner-up in the U. S. open, losing the title when Tommy Armour beat him in a play-off. In 1936 he really tried for the open and went into the clubhouse following the last round with a new record for the event on his card. He covered 72 holes on the Baltusrol course in 284, only to have Tony Manero come in a short while later with a score that clipped two strokes from Harry's mark.

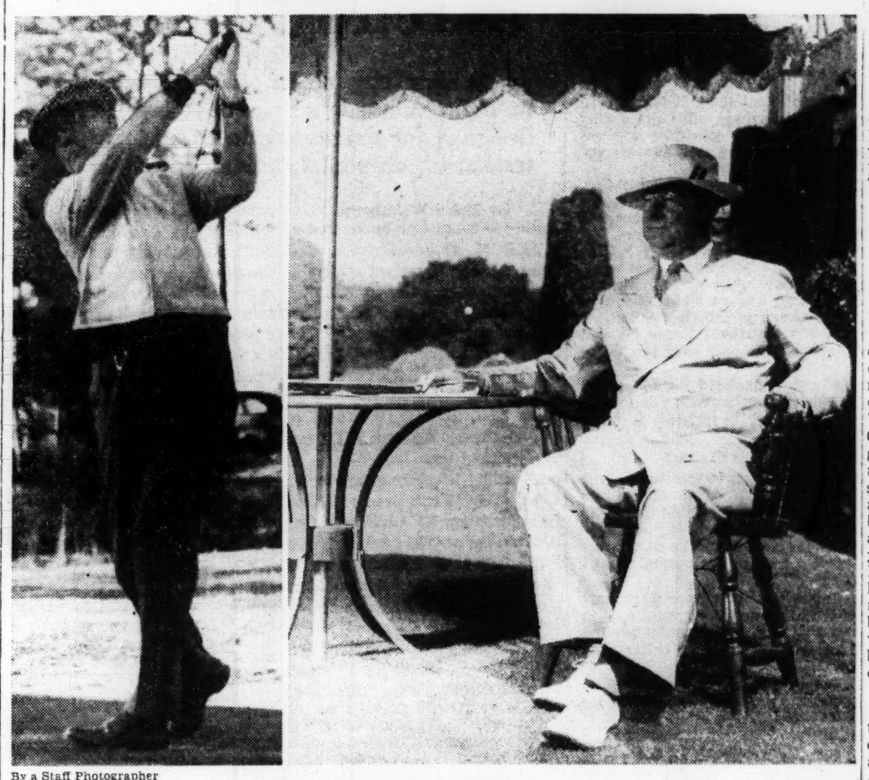
Won Vardon Trophy

Harry can point with pride to one accomplishment, however—he was the first winner of the Harry Vardon Trophy in 1937. This award is given to the professional who makes the best scoring average for the year. In addition he was also leading money winner in 1937, earning $14,138.69 with his clubs. In one stretch of six years, from 1929-34, he was never worse than seventh in scoring.

Now located at Northmoor Country Club, Ravinia, Ill., Harry does not play in many tournaments. Occasionally he gets out, though, just to keep his hand in. This winter, among other things, he was fourth in the Los Angeles open, the runner-up in the San Francisco match play championship.

Cooper had better quit for good, however, and stow his tournament clubs in the locker. The P. G. A. already is finding it hard to include all his achievements in the record book, and after all there has got to be some room for the Hogans, the Sneads, and the Demarets to come.

Favorites at Their Clubs



By a Staff Photographer

Serve Long and Well

Head golf professionals in New England in point of service at one club are these two men, whose combined years at their respective clubs total more than seven decades, "Wee Willie" Wilson, left, pro at the York Country Club in York Harbor, Maine, has been at that spot for 40 years, while Dan Keefe has puttered around the golf shop at Brae Burn for 35. Both are hopeful that the jobs will prove permanent.

Many New England Golf Pros Have Long Terms of Service

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the golf professionals of clubs around Boston, in particular, Massachusetts and New England in general, are apt to have steady jobs if they don't watch out. Among those who are beginning to get familiar with their surroundings and a nodding, or even speaking, acquaintance with a few of the club members may be mentioned:

Willie Wilson, York C. C., York Harbor, Maine, 40 years.
Daniel F. Keefe, Brae Burn C. C., 35 years.
George Gordon, Wannamoisett C. C., Rumford, R. I., 34 years.
Eugene Wogan, Essex County, 32 years.
Frank McNamara, Cohasset G. C., 29 years.
Roy Grinnell, Sakonnet G. C., Little Compton, R. I., 29 years.
Bert Nicoll, Belmont C. C., 25 years.
Willie Ogg, Worcester, 20 years.
Jack Gray, Wollaston G. C., 18 years.
John Lucey, Duxbury Y. C., 18 years.
John Bernardi, Charles River C. C., 16 years.
Joe Rustic, Bellevue G. C., 16 years.

Probably there are others that don't come to mind or whose records of service are not for the moment available. Dave Hackney of Vesper, Alex Ellis of Tedesco, Tom Mahan of United Shoe, John Capello of Hyannisport, all have given service at those clubs 10 to a dozen or more years, I would say, and there are a number of assistant professionals who have been a long time in one job, such as Dan McNeice of Wollaston (19 years he tells me), and Abe Mitchell (now in the Army) who has been with Bert Nicoll at Belmont for 22 years. And it must not be forgotten that Charles Burgess was pro at Woodland for 30 years before the club made him a sort of pro emeritus several years ago.

Old Scrap Book

What started me off on this tangent was browsing through an old golf scrap book, vintage 1918, and running across a photograph of Daniel F. Keefe of Brae Burn, with the heading, "Long Golf Services are Recognized," Well, if Dan's "long services" were being recognized in 1918 and he is still at Brae Burn, it would seem that 1941 is not too early to mention him once again.

The proper way to do it, no doubt, is to use the familiar phrase of the toastmaster introducing a well-known guest:

"Fellow members and guests, the man I am about to present to you needs no introduction. You will now listen to—Dan Keefe of Brae Burn."

No doubt at all that Dan needs no introduction to thousands of golfers, for Brae Burn has had for years a membership exceeding most clubs in the country; it has had guests in great numbers; it has had national and State championships, sectional championships, national qualifications, open and invitation tournaments and other events which have taken to it literally thousands of golfers and golf followers and few of them have not, in one way or another, come in contact with Dan Keefe.

That, in itself, would mean little but for the fact that Dan, in his relationships with club members, guests and spectators has given, literally, 100 per cent courtesy and service. Harking back to 1918, when Warren Webb resigned as pro and the golf committee had carefully considered filling the vacancy, and had decided on account of the war not to engage any prominent professional, for the time being, it issued a statement saying:

"The club is fortunate in having in its employ Daniel F. Keefe, a man fully qualified to make and care for clubs, and also one whose knowledge of golf and ability to teach fit him to give golf lessons. We have, therefore, contracted with him to fill the position of clubmaker and golf instructor."

Started As Caddie

Dan, we might add, really has been with Brae Burn for 37 years, for he started as a caddie at the age of 11 and served in that capacity for three years, garnering the stupendous sum of fifteen cents per round (on the nine-hole course of that time) and later the munificent sum of 15 cents per hour, which generally meant 45 cents for 18 holes.

From caddie, Dan became one of the greenkeeping force, under John Shanahan. From that he became caddie master, then pro, then manager of the shop and man-of-all-work, which he is today. He now has an interest in the shop, books starting times for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, looks after handicaps, takes care of guests, does everything you could think of and is a favorite with the members, who find him invariably on the job, always ready to put himself out to do anybody and everybody a favor and thoroughly competent in whatever he undertakes.

"Wee" Willie Wilson

When I discovered how long Dan Keefe had been at Brae Burn it was to gain the impression that he was the dean of all golf professionals in New England, but on the way home from a trip to Maine the thought struck me, "How long has "Wee" Willie Wilson (six feet two or three) been at the York Harbor Country Club, York Harbor, Maine, so stopped off to inquire. There was "Wee Willie," big as life and bubbling over with enthusiasm over the course and the outlook.

"How long have you been professional here, Willie?"

"This is my 40th season. I started in 1902."

So there you are. Can anybody remember anyone else who has been 40 seasons with one club? Moreover, Wilson has done duty at Pinehurst, winters, since 1913, and before that at Camden. He is a great crony of Donald Ross, the famous links architect. He is the same type as Dan Keefe, affable, courteous, helpful, and a fine player besides. His son Forbes Wilson was one of the headliners of intercollegiate golf while in Yale.

Reminiscences

"Wee Willie" can entertain by the hour with reminiscences of what he has seen and heard at York Harbor and in the South. He can tell about visits to York Harbor of the Japs and Russians during the time of the peace conference engineered by Teddy Roosevelt to stop that war; how the Russians merely observed golf, while the Japs asked questions. He could relate conversations with Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), who lived near the York Harbor Club.

What I cannot forgive "Wee Willie" for is that on such a hot day as the one of my visit he should rush me out to the far confines of the course, to show me, with the vigor and enthusiasm of a schoolboy, the many changes he had made in the course, including the very thoughtful process of laying out four holes for the benefit of the caddies and members who wanted to practice. And I want to add that he may well be proud of the new holes, both in conception of layout and excellence of work.

Colgate Eleven Recognized On All-Star Team

For the first time since 1938 Colgate will be represented on the Eastern All-Star football team which will play the Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3, for the benefit of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Jim Crowley, of Fordham, All-Star coach, announced yesterday that Joe Hoague, fullback, and Larry Cabrelli, right end, have accepted invitations to join the squad at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, for practice Aug. 12.

Cabrelli comes from Newark, N. J., and grew up in the same neighborhood as John Orsi, All-America of a few years ago who now coaches the ends of Colgate. Cabrelli was rated at the end of last season as the best player on the Colgate team. His forte is blocking. He weighs 187 pounds and stands 5 feet 10.

Hoague is a bigger man, weighing 200 and standing 6 feet 1. Though a fullback, he is a triple threat man who stands out at bucking and passing. As a matter of fact, he is one of the greatest punters in college ball. In last year's game with Duke he averaged 47 yards from the line of scrimmage. His average for three years on the Colgate varsity is only slightly below that. His best day as a ball carrier last fall was against Holy Cross when he pounded along for 159 yards, single-handedly averaging more than six yards per buck.

The last two Colgate men who were on the All-Star team were Eddie Lalor and Tommy Eck, who played under Kerr on the 1938 team.

Roulette Roosevelt Champion As Fleet Goes to Edgartown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, July 24—"On to Edgartown," was the cry today, as the Beverly Yacht Club three-day regatta weighed anchors for the next important Southern Massachusetts yachting attraction just across the bay.

This morning the starting guns were firing early, sending over this port's contributions to Edgartown's three-day regatta which starts tomorrow. For the annual race from Marion to Edgartown is a good day's haul, and the large fleet was in for a day of racing.

However, before the yachts got under way, talk was still reverberating around this pleasant little yachting center concerning Linc Davis' sterling comeback to win the Roosevelt Bowl series yesterday for the Thirty Square Meter championship.

Down to Lill Singva

Down one and a quarter points to Dan Watson's Lill Singva going into yesterday's third and final race, Davis helmed Roulette II to a first, and at the same time notched his name on the Roosevelt Bowl for the third time since the President offered the trophy back in 1934.

Davis was the first winner of the trophy with his Starling, and then in 1937, he sailed the present Roulette to the championship.

But yesterday, Davis had to work overtime. The Beverly Yacht Club regatta committee sent the six Thirties on a twice-around, windward-leeward course to Angelica Point Bell and return. It was test of racing skill for five of the six "Squeaks" that were in the running for the championship.

Short Tacks

Roulette, by virtue of clever short tacks on the part of Skipper Davis, turned the first windward mark with a 12-second margin on Lill Singva. All five boats in the running for the title rounded within a minute, the order following Lill Singva being defending champion Moose, Alfred E. Chase's Viking, Ned Ginn's Pilgrim, and Mitamar.

There was a shake-up of the nautical batting order at the leeward turn as Chase's Viking, slipping beautifully through the light-crested white caps, took over the lead. John Lawrence pulled Moose into second position and Lill Singva, Roulette, Pilgrim, and Mitamar followed.

Once again the windward work of Davis came to the fore. He made money into the Angelica shoreline, and then coming out on the starboard crossed everyone, with Viking tacking to leeward.

Viking Offwind

At the second windward turn, Viking was 23 seconds astern of Roulette, with Moose, Lill Singva, Pilgrim, Mitamar rounding in order.

But that 23-second margin was short-lived, as Viking's powerful spinnaker work began to take effect. Davis had to pull everything out of the books to win this one, and he did by fast-action gybes and tacking downwind. At the Bowl gun, he had 13 seconds on Viking, with Moose taking third, Lill Singva fourth, Pilgrim fifth, and Mitamar its third-straight sixth.

Dick Wakeman tillered Monsoon III to its second-straight triumph in the Yankee One-Designs to win the Wakeman Bowl. William Saltonstall's Arabella won on corrected time in the Cruising Class, while Robert Glennon's P. D. Q. took the Herreshoff 12-footers edging out Jack Miller's Miss M.

New York Press Leads League In Publicizing Their Stars

Publicity, press, and the player combine to make up a Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Joe Di Maggio and many other baseball greats. Today, and for the past decade, New York baseball players and teams have held the prominent spot in press headlines consistently.

It is true that Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, Carl Hubbell, Mel Ott and others have been justly deserving of public tribute. They have earned such tribute by amazing and skillful deeds. So, too, have the Yankees earned fame with their world championships, pennants, players, and records.

Pour On Publicity

But the real secret behind the New York prominence is the ponderous pouring on of publicity, bringing these deeds to the breakfast reader the Nation over. The numerous sports staffs of New York vie with one another to build up New York players and New York deeds. The press services scoop up the many colorful stories and shoot them out to the other cities and suburbs for distribution.

And not only did that elaborate coverage of Ruth and others bring their every movement to the attention of the Nation, but it made these greats conscious of themselves and spurred them on to greater achievement.

Ruth Gained Notice

Babe Ruth was a great pitcher with the Boston Red Sox around 1918, and once in a while took a cut at a ball for a home run, but it was not until he came under the influence of the New York press that he, himself, believed he was so good and people knew that he was great through glaring headlines.

Hank Greenberg of the Tigers, Bobby Feller of the Indians, Pepper Martin of the Cardinals, Teddy Williams of the Red Sox, Jimmy Foxx and Mose Grove have, in turn, come in for wide acclaim and due recognition, but the power of the press in their cities will never parallel the network of typewriters and wires of the New York forces.

Followed Closely

Take the corps of writers on tour with the Giants and Yankees, for instance. For the most part they display an admirable arrogance of belief in their teams and players. They invade enemy press boxes as part of their team and they are armed with information about each and every player from his most minute record to his greatest.

No Yankee or Giant player can create a new record of any sort and have it pass unnoticed with these backers present. If they had Ted Williams, Bobby Feller or any of the other current stars in a New York uniform, you and I and others would be reading much more about them. And once a player leaves the jurisdiction of the New York press, his space in public print reduces and sometimes his achievements as well.

You cannot necessarily make a great player out of a mediocre performer through the press, but you can help him to go places if he has the stuff—and New York is the place for it.

McCarthy Against 56 for Di Maggio

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees has turned thumbs down on a suggestion that Joe Di Maggio wear No. 56 on his uniform in token of his recently having set a big league record of hitting in 56 straight games.

"Nope, that would be too much weight for Joe to carry," said the Yank pilot. "It would place him under a certain pressure, like having his batting average printed on his back. Besides, Joe's too modest for a thing like that."

Braves

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	12	1	0
Waner lf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
West cf	5	1	3	3	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Moore, rf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Berres c	4	1	1	2	2	1	0
Errickson p	4	1	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	38	6	12	13	27	13	0
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	1	2	0	2	0
Gilbert cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Dallessandro lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
McCullough c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Stringer 2b	4	1	1	1	2	4	0
Sturgeon ss	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Page p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
French p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Scheffing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erickson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	1	7	9	27	10	0

*Batted for French in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Moore, Waner 2, Miller, Rowell, Hack. Two-base hits, Berres, Hack, Nicholson. Double plays, Hassett, Miller and Hassett; Dahlgren and Sturgeon. Left on base, Boston 7, Chicago 6. Base on balls by Errickson, by Page 2. Struck out, by Erickson 2, by Page 2; by French, by Errickson 2. Hits off Page, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off French, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Errickson, 0 in 2 innings. Passed ball, McCullough. Losing pitcher, Page. Time, 1h. 54m. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Attendance, 2889.

Iowa's football team will have opportunity to get well acquainted with Fred Gardner this fall. He will referee three Iowa games.

Red Sox

Yesterday

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knickerbocker 2b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
Appling ss	4	2	2	2	1	5	0
Kuhel 1b	5	2	1	1	11	0	0
Wright rf	5	2	4	5	3	1	1
Hoag lf	5	2	4	4	0	0	0
Chapman cf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
Kennedy 3b	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Turner c	4	1	1	1	6	3	0
Lee p	5	0	2	3	0	3	0
Totals	43	10	17	20	27	16	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	3	2	1	0
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	1
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Williams lf	5	1	2	3	3	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	2	3	8	1	1
Tabor 3b	5	1	2	3	1	4	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	2	2	3	1
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Hughson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	12	17	27	12	3

*Batted for Warner in fifth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	0—10
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

Runs batted in, Chapman 4, Wright 2, Appling, Hoag, Kennedy, Tabor 2, Doerr 2. Two-base hits, Wright, Chapman, Lee, Williams, Foxx, Tabor. Three-base hit, Di Maggio. Stolen base, Appling. Sacrifice, Hughson. Double plays, Knickerbocker, Appling and Kuhel; Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Chicago 12, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Lee 4, Hughson 4, by Ryba 2. Struck out, by Lee 5, Wagner 1, Ryba 4. Hits off Hughson, 8 in 3⅔ innings; off Wagner, 2 in 1⅓; off Ryba, 7 in 4. Hit by pitcher, by Lee (Peacock). Balk, Ryba. Losing pitcher, Hughson. Time, 2h. 27m. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve, McGowan. Attendance, 5,200 paid (2,000 soldiers).

Good Pitching Will Do It

Wide World

Veteran Hurlers of Yankees

NEW YORK—Vernon (Lefty) Gomez (left) and Charley Ruffing, veteran pitchers of the New York Yankees, whose work on the mound is greatly responsible for the position of the Yankees—nine games out front (July 23) in the drive for the American League pennant. Gomez, with the Yanks since 1931, has apparently regained his early form and has won eight games against three defeats while Ruffing, who came to New York from the Boston Red Sox in 1930, has won 11 and lost three at the present writing.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	252	77	100	18	65	.397
Cronin	308	58	103	18	65	.334
Foxx	292	64	91	15	66	.312
Tabor	291	34	85	10	65	.292
Di Maggio	265	78	102	5	29	.276
Peacock	152	13	42	0	18	.276
Finney	336	58	91	3	30	.271
Doerr	261	35	69	9	55	.264
Pytlak	198	18	48	1	23	.247
Fox	79	8	19	0	8	.241
Newsome	135	13	32	1	11	.237
Spence	152	15	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	270	31	89	0	14	.330
Moore	261	29	74	4	30	.284
Rowell	322	35	87	4	31	.270
Sisti	277	35	74	1	28	.267
Hassett	181	24	46	0	9	.254
West	274	36	67	8	40	.245
Waner	129	13	31	0	11	.240
Miller	319	28	71	4	36	.223
Masi	107	8	23	0	8	.215
Montgomery	14	0	3	0	0	.214
Roberge	5	1	1	0	1	.200
Berres	148	10	26	0	10	.176
Gremp	28	0	1	0	2	.036

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

Boston at St. Louis (night).
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (2).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Sports Around The Hub

The resignation of Jack Onslow from his post as manager of the Hartford Laurels in the Eastern League does not mean that the former big-league catcher and coach is leaving the Braves organization. From now on he will assume the duties he held before as scout.

Onslow's job with the Laurels was not a particularly pleasant one this summer, as injuries to key men caused the club to nosedive to the bottom of the league and stay there. On the eve of his departure the team had lost 13 straight, and as usual in such cases the manager took the blame.

Don Manno, who doubles in the infield and outfield for the Laurels, has been named Jack's successor, but the job is only temporary. It may become permanent, though, if he keeps on as he did last night. The club broke its losing streak by pummeling Scranton 11-6.

* * *

The women's invitation four-ball tournament at Essex County Club entered the semifinal round today, with first place now down to one of four teams. In one match today the tournament medalists, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson of Essex and Harriet Cole of Andover, were scheduled to meet Elizabeth Campbell of Essex and Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe. In the other Mrs. John Goodrich of Essex and Mrs. F. G. Crocker of The Country Club were due to play Elizabeth Coxe of Philadelphia and Mrs. R. P. Roberts of Essex. In yesterday's matches Mrs. Goodrich featured the play by shooting a gross of 76 as she and Mrs. Crocker turned back Camilla Warren of Essex and Sydney Cheston of Philadelphia.

* * *

Dave Stewart of Albemarle defeated Roger Bissell of Blue Hill 7 and 5 in the semifinal and then went on to beat Peter Leeb of Bass River 4 and 2 in the final to win the annual Cape Cod junior championship at Wianno Golf Club yesterday. In the other semifinal Leeb turned back Arthur Tarlow of Thorney Lea 2 and 1.

* * *

Judge Joseph W. Monahan, who is to play with State champion Leo Martin in the Jacques Cup four-ball tournament which begins tomorrow at The Country Club, tuned up his game for the event by showing his heels to his brother jurists and lawyers yesterday afternoon. At the first summer outing of the Middlesex Bar Association at Vesper Country Club in Lowell, the genial judge scored a gross 76 to win first prize. First net prize went to A. W. Blackmore with his reduced 84-69.

* * *

The Harvard Club held its fifth annual golf tournament at Winchester Country Club yesterday, with Dr. Wallace Gardner of Cambridge scoring a gross 77 to win the Gardner Bowl from 67 other players. Dr. Gardner matched the par of 36 on the first nine and then went five over coming back in winning the trophy donated by George Peabody Gardner, former president of the Harvard Club. Bob Bennink, member of the 1927 Harvard golf team, was second by a stroke, and his reduced 77-69 won the Taft Bowl for best net in Class A.

* * *

Briefs: It is not often that the ladies get such a good attraction to watch, but tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Fenway Park, and upon payment of the Federal tax they will be admitted to watch Lefty Grove try for his 300th major-league victory . . . Biggest loss, at least in size, to the Eastern College All-Stars is mountainous Chet Gladchuk of Boston College, who has been ordered to appear on Aug. 8 for induction into the United States Army . . . Chet, 265 pounds of solid center, was to have played against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds Sept. 3, and then was to have signed a pro contract with the New York eleven.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow (Ladies' Day), Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Brooklyn Dodgers Remain in Tie for First Place by Solving Cincinnati's Riddle

Stay Up With Cardinals Who Scored Over Giants

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers have solved the Riddle, heretofore known as Elmer, the unsolved, and given the Cincinnati Reds their biggest surprise since the New York Yankees swept the 1939 World Series in four straight. The young right-hander had won 11 games without a defeat this season and become a symbol of hope for the beleaguered National League champions. He had been in tight spots, but always came out on top.

Last night, while a crowd of 30,000 at Crosley Field whooped in glee, Riddle gained a 4-0 lead over the Dodgers in the first five frames and looked unbeatable. Then with two resounding salvos Brooklyn came from behind to crush him 5-4 and continue the first place deadlock in the senior circuit.

Reiser Double

They ripped off two runs in the sixth on three singles and an error and made a three-run drive in the eigth on a double by Pete Reiser and three more singles.

This was some sort of ironic justice catching up with the Reds for scoring five runs in the ninth to beat the Dodgers 5-4 the day before. In that rally Chuck Aleno had tried to dodge a pitch only to have the ball strike his bat and bounce off the right field foul line for a triple with the bases loaded.

Frank McCormick, last year's most valuable player in the National League, was knocked down by one of Kirby Higbe's fast balls which struck him on the head, but he may be able to appear in the lineup tomorrow and preserve his "iron man" string of 549 consecutive games.

Checked Skid

The victory checked a Brooklyn skid just in time, for the St. Louis Cardinals nosed out the New York Giants 5-4 in a 12-inning thriller earlier in the day in an effort to gain exclusive possession of first place.

Lon Warneke held the Giants to two hits for eight innings, but the New Yorkers caught up with him in the ninth and tied the score. However, the Redbirds put across the winning tally in the 12th on a pair of singles by Frank Crespi and Estel Crabtree to give Ernie White, working one inning in relief, credit for his second victory in two days.

Vince Di Maggio doubled with the bases loaded in the fourth inning of a night game to boost the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-2 decision over the Phillies and put the Buccaneers in a challenging spot, one game behind the fourth-place Giants.

Errickson Wins

In the other National League game, Dick Errickson's seven-hit hurling brought the Boston Braves a 6-1 triumph over the Chicago Cubs.

The New York Yankees conquered the Cleveland Indians again 3-2 to draw nine games out in front of the American League pennant race, so called. Marius Russo limited the Indians to five hits and Joe DiMaggio and Charley Keller each hit home runs.

Manager Roger Peckinpaugh benched second baseman Ray Mack and shook up the Indians' batting order to no avail. It was the Yankees' fifth straight victory and their 36th in 42 games.

Thet Chicago White Sox went on a rampage and whipped the Boston Red Sox 10-4 with a 17-hit bombardment, led by Taft Wright and Myril Hoag, each with four hits.

A two-run homer by Frank Hayes helped the Philadelphia Athletics nudge the St. Louis Browns 5-4 and move within one percentage point of the fifth-place Detroit Tigers, who were humbled for the 10th time in 14 meetings by the Washington Senators, 6-1. Both were night games.

Did You Know?

Detroit has never finished last in the American League. St. Louis has never won a pennant in that league.

Mulloy Eliminates Kovacs In Tennis Tourney Upset

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 24 (AP)—The path to a fourth singles championship in the Sea Bright tennis tournament has been smoothed considerably for Bobby Riggs—thanks to a player who never has beaten Riggs and who thinks Bobby still is the top man in the business.

The helpmate is Gardnar Mulloy, who practices law, teaches economics at the University of Florida and still finds time to play first-class tennis. He scored the biggest upset thus far in the 54th, annual tournament yesterday by eliminating lanky Frank Kovacs, the reformed "Clown Prince" of tennis.

Kovacs was Riggs' opponent in last year's final, and the former national champion had to play exceptional tennis to win the five-set battle.

Mulloy Respected

Bobby was all smiles yesterday when he learned Kovacs had been eliminated. But neither he nor any of the other survivors is taking Mulloy lightly.

Mulloy's performance against Kovacs was brilliant. Kovacs took the first set 6—3, but Mulloy kept hammering away and won the next two, 7—5, 6—4, with the best tennis the tournament has seen up to this stage.

Fresh from winning the Sullivan County (N. Y.) title at Grossinger Lake last week, Mulloy had a double explanation for his upset victory.

"I played a good game," he said, "and Kovacs helped beat himself. He's a great front-runner and doesn't like it when things start going against him. In the second and third sets of our match, he was pressing. As a result his shots were going haywire."

Mulloy now is considered a strong favorite to reach the semi-finals. Today he meets Ladislav Hecht, the former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup Star, who gained the quarter-finals at the expense of the veteran Bitsy Grant. Hecht never has given Gardnar any trouble.

At the same time, Riggs will face young Jack Kramer. If all goes well, Riggs and Mulloy will lock horns in the semifinals.

Mulloy hopes it turns out that way. "I've never beaten Bobby, but there always has to be a first time," he mused.

Women Semifinalist

The other men's quarter-finals today pit top-seeded Don McNeill against Ted Schroeder and Frankie Parker against Wayne Sabin.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Helen Jacobs, Dorothy Bundy and Helen Bernhard are the semifinalists in the women's singles, which has been overshadowed by the keen competition in the men's field. The women take a holiday until tomorrow.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; J. Di Maggio, New York, 376.
Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 85; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 79.
Runs Batted In—J. Di Maggio, New York, 84; Keller, New York, 81.
Hits—J. Di Maggio, New York, 136; Travis, Washington, 123.
Doubles—J. Di Maggio, New York, 29; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 9.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 23; J. Di Maggio, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 13; Case, Washington, 11.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 19-5; Ruffing, New York, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .339; Mize, St. Louis, .332
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 69; Reiser, Brooklyn, 66.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 69; Slaughter, St. Louis, 63.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 112; Moore, St. Louis, 110.
Doubles — Dallessandro, Chicago, 27; Reiser, Brooklyn, 26.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Elliott, Pittsburgh, and Moore, Boston, 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 9-3.

Dorothy Kirby Plays Against Eileen Stulb

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby, the sharp-shooting Atlantan who seems destined for big things in the golf world, made ready to try her skill against Eileen Stulb of Augusta, Ga., today in the quarter-finals of the Biltmore Forest invitation tournament.

Miss Kirby, Georgia champion and medalist, opened defense of her title in this event with a 3-and-2 victory yesterday over Caroline Dykes of Columbus, Ga., while Miss Stulb defeated Mrs. Roy Burns, also of Columbus, 8 and 6.

Other pairings were:

Frances Owen of Jacksonville, Florida champion, vs. Mrs. E. G. Willmer of Biltmore Forest; Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., southern champion vs. Beverly Bridgers of Tarboro, N. C.; and Virginia Vines of Scituate, Mass., vs. Mary Stevenson of Brunswick, Ga.

State Medalist

TROY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Art Atkinson, Jr., of Mamaroneck, runner-up to Dick Chapman two years ago in the New York State amateur golf tournament, fired a one-under-par 70 yesterday to win medalist honors in the 1941 edition of the championship.

The medalist's closest competitor in the 18-hole qualifying round was Neil White, White Plains, former California State amateur champion, who carded a 72.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	61	28	.685	
Cleveland	53	38	.582	9
Boston	45	43	.511	15½
Chicago	45	45	.500	16½
Detroit	43	49	.467	18½
Philadelphia	41	47	.466	19½
St. Louis	34	53	.391	26
Washington	33	53	.375	26½

Results July 23

Chicago 10, Boston 4.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
Washington 6, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.

Trade Boomerangs

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Perhaps there are moments when Manager Bill McKechnie is sorry he traded outfielder Vince Do Maggio. For three times this year Pittsburgh's Vince has hit homers against the Reds with two on base to win ball games.

Now on the Outside Looking On

Wide World

Group of Girls Who Started Eastern Net Play

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—All started, but not all survived the ladies' singles of the 54th Invitation tennis tournament under the auspices of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club here. Left to right are Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Margaret Osborne, Mrs. Millicent H. Lang, Kay Winthrop, Jane Stanton, and Shirley Catton. (To be bluntly correct, they are all sitting on the fence to watch the survivors, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Helen Jacobs, Dorothy Bundy and Helen Bernhard, the semifinalists.)

Charlotte Perry Gives Lesson To Junior Skippers

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—A girl from the Pequot Yacht Club, Charlotte Perry, gave several boys a sailing lesson yesterday by piloting "Carolina" to victory in the competition for Atlantic Class boats featuring the 16th annual junior regatta of Larchmont Race Week.

She finished the four-mile course more than six minutes ahead of Peter Duble in his boat, Rumour, which wound up second in the starting field of 17, biggest of the day.

Two other girls also came through to victories. Kathryn Woodward, in the Yankee II, won the Meteor Class competition and Eleonar Windsor in the Windy Bird scored in the race for Stamford Birds.

Other winners among the juniors, limited to sailors under 18, included Owen Torry of Noroton in the Star Class, John Geyer of Indian Harbor among the Lawley 110's, George Aitken in the Comet Class, Jackson Hall in the Lightning Class, Bill Kastor among the Snipes, Jack Ramsay, Jr., among the New Rochelle Rainbows, Roswell Curtis in the Pirate Class, Henry Taft among the Seabirds, and Tim McClintock, who piloted Duckling to win the Wee Scot competition.

Wood and Shute Find Golf Paths Almost Identical

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—It's funny how the golfing paths of Craig Wood and Denny Shute have run together.

Eight years ago they tied for the British open and Shute won in a play-off.

Two years ago they tied again in the U. S. open, along with Byron Nelson. Shute lost out in the first play-off and Nelson won the second extra-hole affair.

And this year Wood won the U. S. open and Shute was second. A few errant shots in the closing holes and Wood would have tied with Shute for the third time in a major championship.

Leo Miller, former Indianapolis general manager, will join the New York Giants' minor league system next season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Ball Players Are Human

The average fan in the grandstand or bleachers sees only one side of the ball player. He sees the mechanical side—the singles, doubles, triples, home runs, stolen bases and fielding chances. He sees, also, the errors, strikeouts and bases on balls. Only those privileged to inhabit the dugout and clubhouse, make the spring training trip and travel around the circuit with the club know the human side of the sun-tanned professional athlete who makes a living hitting and chasing a white pellet.

Perhaps a lot of people will be surprised to learn that the Ted Williamses, Bobby Fellers and Johnny Mizes are very ordinary, normal fellows who dislike to lose, love to win, laugh when something is funny, like to walk alone after a bad day on the field and take the game as seriously as the man who hits in his shirt sleeves and pays the freight.

Drama at Peak

As an example, consider the case of Ted Williams, the hottest hitter in the majors. It was this popular Red Sox youngster, you remember, who broke up the All-Star game at Detroit by hitting a home run in the last of the ninth inning with two men out. It was one of those story book finishes—one which comes once in years—sporting drama at its peak.

After lifting one of Claude Passeau's fast balls on top of the right field grandstand roof, Williams started down the first base line clapping his hands in unrestrained boyish glee. On passing the bag, instead of trotting along in routine dignified fashion, as the average ball player would do on the occasion of a week-day four-bagger, Ted took a couple of leaps in emotional delight en route to second base.

Eyes on Ball

At the time, not many fans noticed Williams, even though Briggs Stadium was packed to the rafters. All eyes were following the flight of the ball as it banged against the front of the press box on the grandstand roof, then dropped to the playing field. By the time the customers got around to watching Williams make his tour of the infield, he was taking his customary giraffe-like strides toward the plate.

At the time, not even Williams realized what he was doing. All he knew was that he was in the right spot to win the game; that he was determined to hit one out of his favorite park; that when he did swing he had put some good wood against the ball and was sure it was going somewhere where nobody could catch it.

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams

Cameras Working

However, one in the public eye rarely gets away with anything, and Williams was no exception. Atop the stands behind first base were a battery of news cameras, grinding out every detail of the colorful classic. They had picked up the two home runs by Arky Vaughan and they were getting the picture of the great Red Sox outfielder as he came through with his historic clout—a clout which had turned what seemed a sure National League victory into a heartbreaking setback.

A few nights later Williams went to a moving picture and saw for the first time what actually happened that afternoon at Briggs Stadium. Instead of getting a grin out of the newsreel, as did everyone else who saw it, Ted decided he didn't like it. He thought it childish and undignified, wishing he had not put on such a show for the cameras.

But Williams was wrong. In the language of the dugout, what he did was great stuff. The theatergoers loved it. So did the few fans who saw it at Detroit. It emphasized the human side of the ball player. It had been a big moment—easily the highlight of his young career—and nobody in the country got a bigger thrill out of it than he did. His way of showing it was the way of any young fellow. A few homers in the big leagues don't change a ball player. He can still be a kid, like the rest of us.

Public Links Trophy Award

Wide World

Presentation to Winner of Tourney

SPOKANE, Wash.—Charles V. Rainwater, Chairman of the Amateur Public Links Golf Association (left), presenting trophy to William Welch Jr., of Houston, Texas, winner of the U. S. G. A. Public Links tournament on the Indian Canyon Golf Course here.

Snead Partners Patty Berg In Pro-Women Golf

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24 (AP)—If Sam Snead can find a putter that will last him for 18 holes, he ought to do pretty well in a tune-up this afternoon for tomorrow's start in the annual $7,500 St. Paul open golf tournament.

Sam is going to play in the pro-women event. This is a little affair in which a group of the leading pros team up with a group of the Northwest's best women golfers.

Drew Patty Berg

As his partner, Sam drew a chunky girl who has known almost no conqueror among the females in golfdom for some little time now. She is Minneapolis' Patty Berg.

Patty is so good not even the male pros can give her strokes and get away with it. A few days ago, she shot one of the Twin Cities' best courses in a two-under men's par 70 and yesterday she got around Keller, scene of the open, in 75, three over men's par. In fact, she was but a stroke worse than the hottest player in golf right now, Ben Hogan.

Broke Putter

So Sam, from the partner angle, will have no kick coming. It's his putter that is giving him trouble. Yesterday he stood the one he was using for 12 holes and then he gave it golf's surest cure for a club you don't like. He up and bent it about his knee, even as you and I.

If Sam is putting, he and Patty ought to be as good a choice for low, come nightfall, as any two-some out there today, for Patty is a young woman who seldom dubs up a golf course. Patty concedes Sam can hit the ball out of her sight but give her a shot to the pin, long or short, and she'll take on Snead, Hogan, or who have you?

They ought to be quite a scoring twosome—if Sam can putt.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 23

International League

Jersey City 6, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 7, Syracuse 1 (10 innings).
Montreal 5-10, Baltimore 4-3.
(Only games.)

American Association

Minneapolis 2-5, Louisville 1-3.
Milwaukee 2-5, Columbus 1-12 (2nd eight innings).
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 10, San Francisco 6.
Seattle 1, Portland 0.
Sacramento 11, San Diego 9.
Hollywood 10, Los Angeles 7.

Texas League

Houston 2-7, Fort Worth 0-6.
San Antonio 4, Dallas 2.
Oklahoma City 3, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 4, Tulsa 3 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Nashville 4 (10 innings).
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2 (11 innings).
Little Rock 7, New Orleans 0.
Knoxville 4, Chattanooga 2 (6 innings—rain).

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Elmira 2.
Hartford 11, Scranton 6.
Wilkesbarre 5, Springfield 3.
Williamsport 7, Albany 6.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller, Yankees—Their homers beat Indians.

Dick Errickson, Braves—Beat Cubs with seven-hit pitching.

Taft Wright and Myril Hoag, White Sox—Each collected four hits to rout Red Sox.

Frank Crespi and Estel Crabtree, Cardinals—Their singles in 12th inning produced winning run against Giants.

Vince Di Maggio, Pirates—Hit double with bases loaded to lead way to victory over Phillies.

Frank Hayes, Athletics—Two-run homer in sixth furnished winning margin against Browns.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—Had perfect night at bat with three hits against Reds.

George Archie, Senators—Made three hits to lead assault on Tigers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	58	31	.652	
Brooklyn	58	31	.652	
Cincinnati	47	40	.540	10
New York	44	39	.530	11
Pittsburgh	43	40	.518	12
Chicago	39	49	.443	18½
Boston	35	51	.407	21½
Philadelphia	21	61	.256	33½

Results July 23

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 4 (12 inns.).
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4.
Boston 6, Chicago 1.

Q Class Sloop Triumphs In Mackinac Yacht Race

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The boats are in and the winners have been announced for the big Mackinac race of 1941, and now the sailors of the Great Lakes will have a chance to tell and retell their stories about the greatest of all fresh water sailing races. Just as last year, Lively Lady, a Q class sloop owned by Otto Dreher of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was the winner of the universal division with an elapsed time of 50:55:15 and a corrected time of 45:35:28. Warrior, owned by Victor Milliken, Commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, was in second place, followed by Scimitar of Chicago, Quest of Spring Lake, Michigan, and in fifth was Revenge, the 59-foot cutter of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Revenge was the first boat to cross the finish line at Mackinac, sailing the 331 miles in 48h. 31m. and 42s., which was two hours faster than any other ship. Last year this same boat lead all others across the line, but both years gave away time allowances that were too large to overcome. The fastest corrected time of the race was made by Breeze of the cruising division with 43½ hours.

This was a rather fast race, but it will best be remembered by the fact that after twilight on Saturday most of the boats traveled alone until they were quite near Mackinac Island. The early wind scattered them almost before they had left Chicago, and before morning they had picked up a fine breeze that turned to the northeast and sent them spinning along the last 200 miles for averages of eight and nine miles per hour.

The winners were boats that chose the west shore of Lake Michigan at the start and were near Milwaukee when the wind change came. Considerable sail was lost on Monday because of a wind that kicked up to about 20 miles per hour.

The big race is over, and the rest of the season will be devoted to the shorter races, with more attention being paid to the small boats.

* * *

Ben Hogan, professional of the Hershey, Pa., Country Club, won the 4th Annual Chicago Open Golf tournament with a total of 274, which is 10 under par for the 72 holes of the Elmhurst Country Club. Hogan, who is the holder of the Vardon Trophy, has now played in 50 consecutive tourneys in which he has been one of the prize winners. He is one of the most consistent winners golf has seen in many years. Craig Wood, winner in the National Open, made the most spectacular finish of the tournament to land in second place, just two strokes behind Hogan. Dick Metz, who was the winner last year, came in with 279 for third place with 5 under par.

The best amateur of the competition placed 6th. He was Mario Gonzales of Rio de Janeiro an 18 year old boy whose father is a professional at home. This young fellow had the best nine holes of the affair, which was five under a par 31.

Vic Ghezzi who just won the national P. G. A. title didn't qualify for the last 36 holes and hied for home to get a little rest. Most of the others have now landed in St. Paul, Minn., to take part in the St. Paul Open which has a prize list of $7,500 which makes it one of the better attractions of the season.

* * *

Harmon of Michigan is still making the sports pages and not because of his moving picture build-up. He is going to broadcast the Michigan games for Detroit radio station WJR. Maybe his presence at each Michigan game will help the Wolverines this fall and it looks like they could stand a little help of whatever kind from this same Mr. Harmon.

The polls for the All-Star football game to be played in Chicago on the night of Aug. 28 show that the public believes Tom to be the number 1 player in the country and better still they indicate that they want to see that combination of Evashevski and Harmon for they are making "Evie" first choice for the quarter-back spot.

When the polls first opened several names were at top of their group that did not really rate so high. That was because of large local support from the country as a whole had a chance to vote. When it is all over the best men will lead in each classification. The boys will soon be in training at Northwestern University stadium. It will probably be the last chance to see Harmon in action as he is not going to play pro football.

E. F.

Walsh Outlaws Gambling From P. G. A. Events

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, has tacked up a "Not Welcome" sign for bookmakers at future tournaments sanctioned by the P. G. A.

Walsh's blast against gambling grew out of a book made and advertised at the Chicago open last weekend. P. G. A. officials were infuriated to see a sign—"Place Bets Here"—near the ninth green.

"Baseball had to employ Commissioner Landis and pay him $65,000 a year after gambler's hurt the sport," Walsh said. "We of the P. G. A. will not allow the gambling element to take a foothold in golf."

Walsh said he would present a motion to the P. G. A.'s Executive Committee designed to bar all such books from pro meets.

"My criticism of the gambling is not directed at the Chicago District Golf Association, sponsor of the open," he added. "It is made as a guarantee to protect the game in the future against gambling taking a foothold."

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 625,480
1941 volume to date 76,242,489
1940 volume to date 131,988,895

Stock Market Closes Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Specialties developed modest rallying inclinations in today's stock market but many leaders backed away after inching forward in the forenoon.

Selling dried up at the start and gains, for a while, ranged from fractions to a point or so. Offerings appeared near the final hour and quotations turned a trifle uneven.

While volume expanded at intervals, slow-downs were plentiful. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street had plenty of worries over the Far Eastern crisis but these seemingly were offset to some extent by signs of stronger Russian resistance to the German push. Business barometers generally were on the bullish side.

Stocks edging to new 1941 highs included Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp., American Sugar Refining, Savage Arms McKesson & Robbins and Pathé.

Achieving popularity at times were American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, United Air Lines, U. S. Steel, General Steel Castings preferred, American Telephone, American Smelting, and General Motors.

In the curb support was accorded Pennsylvania - Central Airlines, Humble Oil, Sherwin Williams, Midvale, and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Some Bonds Rise

Bonds lacked a definite trend today but the market was highlighted by another good turnover in rail loans.

Some inactive carriers caught up with the recent group advance with gains running to around 2 points. In the main body of corporates narrow gains and losses were about evenly distributed near the final hour.

On the improved side were Alleghany Corp. 5s of '49, Great Northern 4s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Manati Sugar 4s and Texas Corp. 3s.

International Mercantile Marine 6s sold off around a point after investment circles studied a refunding and refinancing plan which proposed meeting maturity of the issue Oct. 1 by 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in new 4 per cent collateral trust bonds.

Also lower were Pere Marquette 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Japanese Government loans were again influenced by fear of Far Eastern trouble in the wake of the country's concessions in Indo-China. U. S. Governments were quiet and narrow in the stock exchange and in the over the counter market.

World Sugar Prices Top Since May '40

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—World sugar futures today climbed to the best levels attained since May, 1940, on trade and speculative buying. Realization that world consumers would have to rely increasingly upon Caribbean producers because of shipping difficulties accounted for the active demand. Late prices held gains of 4 to 5½ points despite active profit taking. Sep. sold at 1.32; Dec. 1.36½.

Domestic futures, meanwhile, tended somewhat lower on liquidation coincidental with final day of trading in the spot month, July. Raws were offered at 3.55 cents after selling at that level Wednesday.

Refined remained unchanged at 5.05 cents.

I. M. M. to Hold Vote On Refinancing Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of International Mercantile Marine Company have been called to a special meeting Sept. 2 to vote on plans for refinancing the big ocean transport holding company and for recapitaliizng its most important subsidiary, Untied States Lines Company.

John W. Hanes, chairman of the I. M. M., refinancing committee, said the plans—which are subject to approval by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the United States Maritime Commission—contemplated meeting the maturity of the I. M. M. 6 per cent collateral trust bonds due Oct. 1, outstanding for $11,469,000, by the payment to bondholders of 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent in new 4 per cent collateral trust bonds.

Stocks on London Market Are Lower

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The stock market lost further ground today on withdrawal of support in connection with the French concessions to Japan in Indo-China.

British funds closed lower and the market for Japanese bonds became almost nominal after new declines of as much as 2 points.

Industrials moved over a narrow course, while home rails tilted down from opening quotations. Oil and rubber shares also eased. Kaffirs were inactive.

Cotton Consumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during June totaled 875,137 bales of lint and 126,351 bales of linters, compared with 918,902 and 129,471 during May this year, and 565,416 and 79,952 during June last year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	50½	50½	50½	− ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21	21	21	Jul 23
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
44¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+ ⅞
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	½	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 23
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	− ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jul 21
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	24	23¾	23⅞	− ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	12	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	163½	163½	163½	Jul 23
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	− ¼
7⅜	5¾	Allied Stores	18	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅜
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	1	31½	31½	31½	− ⅛
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	11	21	21	21	
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	63	63	63	− ¼
18½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	11	46¼	45	45⅝	+ ¾
5¾	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	5	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅜
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	20	2	2	2	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	89	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	33½	33⅛	33½	− ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	− ¼
23½	18¼	Am Ch & C 1.20g	9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	−2½
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111	111	111	+1
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 19
7	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
18½	9½	Am Crys S (2¾g)	15	17¾	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	11	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	20	20	20	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jul 21
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47½	47½	47½	− ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	94	93¼	93¼	Jul 22
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
19¾	15½	Am Metal (½g)	8	19½	19¼	19½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	6	36	36	36	+1½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	23	31¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	20	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	16	15⅜	15	15⅛	− ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ¼
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
45⅞	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	13	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
154	136¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	152	152	152	+1¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	45¾	45¾	− ¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	14	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Jul 23
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	23	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	91	90⅛	91	+ 3
15¼	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 22
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	723	154⅝	154	154⅛	− ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	71½	71	71¼	− ¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	72	71	71	−1½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	Jul 23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	6	6	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	5½	5	5	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 23
8¾	5½	Am Woolen	2	7⅛	7	7	− ⅜
73⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	10	73	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	6	5⅞	6	Jul 23
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	57	29½	29⅛	29⅛	− ¼
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	15½	15½	15½	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	7	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅛
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	21	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	66	65½	65½	− ½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	7	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Jul 22
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jul 22
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	18	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66⅝	65½	65½	−2½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	31	27½	26⅜	27	
13⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	12	29⅜	29	29	Jul 22
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	39½	39	39½	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	15	23	22½	23	+ ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70	70	70	Jul 22
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	13⅝	Austin Nichols	12	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	Jul 16
51¼	25⅜	Aviation Corp	19	33⅜	31½	33⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
4½	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
6¾	5	Bangor & Ar	29	7⅞	7	7½	+ ¾
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	23	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	− ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¼
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¼	27	27	Jul 23
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 23
35½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	13	33⅜	33¼	33¼	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	*1	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
89½	68¼	Beth Steel (3g)	9	77¾	76⅝	76⅝	− ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Jul 23
29⅝	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Jul 23
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	− ½
10½	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 22
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	30	17⅞	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
35	25½	Bolan Al&Br (1g)	2	31⅛	31	31	Jul 23
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	23¼	22½	22½	Jul 22
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	15	19⅛	18¾	19	− ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 22
39⅝	20	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Brew Corp (.20g)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 23
12⅜	8⅜	Bridgeport (½g)	7	10⅜	10½	10½	− ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	6	19¾	19½	19½	− ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	3	30½	30	30	Jul 23
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
21½	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	8	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	− ¾
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	12	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
5	3½	Budd Mfg	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	21	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	4	28	27	27¾	+ ¾
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	33½	33½	33½	
19½	15¾	Burling (.95g)	5	19¼	19	19¼	
54¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55	55	55	+1
9¼	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	3	3	3	
6¼	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	15	11¼	11	11	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 23
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	18	15	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	3	36⅞	36½	36½	− ¼
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	4	3	3	3	Jul 23
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	80	78	78	−1½
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	47⅜	46½	46½	−1½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	*2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Cent Foundry	56	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Cent Violetta S	12	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	32½	32	32	− ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¾	3½	3½	Jul 22
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 18
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	5	21¾	21¼	21¼	− ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	38½	37⅞	38	− ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jul 21
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	− ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
5¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill A	6	5	5	5	− ¼
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	9¾	9½	9½	− ¼
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	11	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	+1¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 22
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
91½	81⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	− ½
27⅛	11⅛	Childs Co	1	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	16	56½	55⅞	55⅞	− ¼
10⅜	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
3½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
39	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	38½	38½	Jul 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30	30	30	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	39¼	39	39¼	− ½
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	11	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 23
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 23
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	12	25½	24	24¼	−1¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 22
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	31½	30¼	30¼	−1¾
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	+ ¾
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	15	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	− ⅜
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	6	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 21
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	14	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ⅝
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	*5	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	16	19⅜	19	19	− ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jul 18
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	45	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	28	28	28	−1
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Jul 23
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	35	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
102	79½	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	6	36¾	36¼	36¼	− ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	6	9	9	9	+ ⅜
42½	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Motors	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	24	25½	25¼	25¼	− ¾
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
58	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	53	53	53	Jul 23
53¼	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	52¾	52½	52½	+ ⅜
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	20	41¾	4	41¾	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	16⅜	16½	16½	− ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	4	17	16½	16½	Jul 22
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ¼
27⅜	19⅝	Crown C&S(1½g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	− ¼
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	− ½
14⅝	10¾	Crown Zel (¾g)	7	14⅛	13

Commerce and Finance

New Surtaxes Feature Nation's Biggest Tax Bill Soon in House

Business and Industry

Managers Seen Ruling Class, With Planning on Grand Scale

Second of three articles, reviewing Prof. James Burnham's recent book, "The Managerial Revolution."

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The thesis of "The Managerial Revolution," by James Burnham, intended as an impartial speculation and not a program, and which predicts without advocating, is that the fundamentals of the capitalist system are politically and economically outmoded, that they will not be replaced by socialism, in the sense of a free, classless and international society, but rather by the establishment of a new ruling and exploiting class, that of State-serving "managers."

Classes Will Remain

The terms "state capitalism" and "state socialism" by which the rapid recent growth of state authority at the expense of private capitalism is frequently described, are quite misleading, according to the author of "The Managerial Revolution." It is not capitalism, for there is neither initiative nor private profit in it, and it is not socialism because it doesn't spell freedom nor abolish classes, nor can it be run by propertyless workmen.

Ten times ten per cent state capitalism is no capitalism at all, and there's no sign that a total state would mean the end of either class or privilege. It would mean merely the end of the capitalist class and property-owners' privileges. There is likely to be a class or caste of managers enjoying preferential distribution on the basis of status.

Methods for such preferential distribution are already being worked out in Russia and Germany. The fact that few managerial persons today may advocate such an arrangement is of little meaning; few sixteenth century capitalists advocated the overthrow of the feudal system.

In a managerial economy, as its outlines already take shape in Russia, Germany, the TVA, and so on, there is little or no effort to keep each activity "in the black." Money and orthodox bookkeeping drop in importance, barter sometimes replaces trade, and people's incomes tend to shift to nonmomentary forms. Workmen are likely to lose their freedom to bargain around, strike, or quit—also their freedom to starve.

Planning Is a Characteristic

Unemployment is cut down, though not necessarily by easy-going methods, and production is greatly increased, though not necessarily in the direction of lifting the standard of living. Long-term planning of big power-and-industry projects, four- and five-year plans, defense programs, and the like are a characteristic of managerial economies. They will be made possible by a centralization of authority and planning which will also make possible mistakes on a grand scale, and huge bureaucratic crises.

The sovereignty of the new economy is likely to be moved out of parliamentary bodies, like Congress, which are essentially bourgeois creations, and be localized in government bureaus as, in fact, plenty of Wall Street lawyers will indignantly assert has already been done in this country. Parliamentary bodies, well fitted for leisurely handling of the limited and nontechnical problems of the limited state under capitalism, have become too unwieldy for the modern economy; and the ultimate control is likely to slip into the inner controlling body of the one political party, as it has definitely done in Russia and Germany and is tending to do in the United States. The formal authority of the state protects the managers against both the capitalists and the masses; government and management tend to become the same, and so do politics and economics.

Historical Analogies

Managerial economics has gone furthest in the totalitarian countries, where the rulers appear to be, not managers at all, but Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, and the political leaders. This proves little, however. Capitalism, too, came in under the aegis of totalitarianism ("absolutism"), supporting kings like Henry VIII, Francis I, Charles V, and other thoroughly vicious characters, for whom the early capitalists provided the money and from whom they finally wrested the power; in fact, as Ehrenberg has pointed out, war itself was once a big, private capitalist enterprise under men like Tilly and Wallenstein, but in the end the political leaders were subordinated to the capitalists, big and little.

So, in the end, the political frontman of managerial economics may have to become merely the subordinate mouthpiece of the managers who provide the economic what-it-takes, just as did the political front-men of capitalist economics. Some of them, sooner or later, will have to go. That may cause trouble.

Totalitarianism may in the long run be no more a permanent adjunct of managerial economics than renaissance absolutism was a permanent adjunct of capitalist economics. Then some new kind of "democracy" (i. e. channel for minority opposition) may develop after the general outlines of the new system become thoroughly sold to the community. Some machinery, in fact, would be needed for discovering public opinion, to avoid serious planning mistakes as well as to let off political steam. There have been many kinds of democracy in history and probably a new basis for "the loyal opposition" will be found within the framework of a one-party centralized economic system, but its outlines are hardly yet visible.

(This is somewhat of a paraphrase of Professor Burnham's text, which is of course long and copyrighted and necessarily armored against criticism with heavy argument at each point.)

(To be continued.)

Steinway Director

Pach Bros.

Frederic W. Ecker

Elected a director of Steinway & Sons. Mr. Ecker is Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. His election to the Steinway board fills the vacancy of the late Frederick A. Vietor.

Yeager Is Elected To Presidency Of Int'l Utilities Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—William B. Yeager, 31-year-old Vice-President of International Utilities Corp., has been elected President of the $61,000,000 holding and investment company.

P. M. Chandler resigned as president, chairman of the board and a director in the corporation, retaining the presidency of General Water, Gas & Electric Co.

The action by the board of directors was described as the initial step in effecting a general reorganization of I. U. C. affairs.

Mr. Yeager announced his immediate objective would be to lower by 30 per cent operating costs of International and its subsidiaries, General Water Gas & Electric and Dominion Gas & Electric Co.

The Securities & Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings under the Holding Company Act to make the corporation simplify its capital set-up and "redistribute voting power on an equitable basis." A hearing was ordered for August 6.

Mr. Yeager, a Virginian and graduate of George Washington University, before entering the utility field held posts in the State Department and with the RFC as a special assistant to Jesse Jones.

Hospital Life Units Offered To the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group of eight investment banking firms is offering to the public certificates of beneficial interest representing units of Hospital Life Trust, it is announced by Fifty State Street Company, general distributor of the trust units. The trust is designed to provide trust management for moderate-sized funds at a reasonable charge.

"The Hospital Life Trust was organized to serve persons who desire to secure sound trust management and careful supervision of their money at a charge proportionate to the funds available for investment and at the same time to create trusts to conform to their own ideas and wishes," the prospectus states.

A Trust Fund

"The Hospital Life Trust is in the strictest sense a trust fund. All amounts paid into the trust are placed in one common fund and invested as such, permitting economies in supervision not possible if several amounts were to be handled separately."

The trustee is authorized by law to invest the funds of the Hospital Life Trust "in the same way, to the same extent, and under the same restrictions as an individual trustee in this Commonwealth may invest trust funds or assets."

The prospectus points out that the aim of the trust is to protect the principal and maintain stability of income return, and the trust should in no way be considered a medium for speculative gains. Stability of income is reflected by income distribution of $3.30 per unit in 1937 and 1938, and $3.75 in 1939, after deducting Massachusetts taxes.

Method of Taxing

In 1940, the method of taxing the trust by the State of Massachusetts was changed and a distribution of $4.25 was made to nonresidents of Massachusetts, and of $4 to residents of Massachusetts after the trustee had set aside a reserve of approximately 25 cents per unit for payment of Massachusetts income taxes.

The firms offering the certificates are: Lee Higginson Corporation; White, Weld & Estabrook; Estabrook & Company; Jackson & Curtis; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Stone & Webester and Blodgett, Inc.: Coffin & Budd, Inc., and Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc.

Merrill Lynch, Fenner & Beane Consider Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street firms of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt and Fenner & Beane, rated as two of the largest brokerage concerns in the country, were reliably reported to be discussing merger terms.

Consummation would give the financial district its most important consolidation of brokerage facilities since the beginning of the long run of mergers several years ago as a result of declining activity in security markets.

Besides stock exchange connections both concerns have memberships in the Nation's leading commodity exchanges.

Fenner & Beane has 53 branch offices, a big majority being located in southern cities, but also covering key centers in the Midwest. The firm has 17 general partners and 11 special partners.

Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt attained its present title through earlier consolidations of several brokerage and investment concerns with the old stock exchange commission house of E. A. Pierce & Co. The firm has 52 branch offices scattered over the entire country. There are 34 general partners and 10 listed as special.

Fenner & Beane at one time was credited with doing the largest trade in the New York Cotton Exchange.

Puerto Rico Is Having Record Business Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Federal expenditures for defense bases in Puerto Rico, estimated to exceed $40,000,000 this year, are credited with creating the greatest business boom in the territory's history, the Puerto Rican Trade Council announced.

Collections of the insular treasury for the fiscal year just closed are placed at $21,000,000, the highest of all time, and were 20 per cent greater than in the year before, the Council said.

More than 50,000 workers are reported employed on Federal defense, housing, and relief projects at the present time, and construction has not yet been started on the huge $100,000,000 naval base at Vieques, off the island's east coast. The Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce estimates that the final cost of converting Puerto Rico into the Gibraltar of the Caribbean may run well above $500,000,000.

The defense program is now rivalling the sugar industry as the island's largest employer and major source of income.

Retail Advertising Up

Chicago — Display advertising placed by retailers in the newspapers of 83 major cities totalled 15,988,481 lines during the week ended July 12, to register a gain of 1.8 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, according to figures released by Advertising Age.

House Committee Approves $3,529,200,000 Tax Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $3,529,200,000 tax bill—biggest in the Nation's history and designed to make both individuals and corporations dig deeper than ever to help finance the defense program—is headed toward House consideration after approval by the Ways and Means Committee.

Culminating three months of work, the Committee has stamped its final approval on the measure after a number of last-minute changes, among them inclusion of unprecedented levies on radio broadcasts and billboards.

New surtaxes on individual net incomes starting at 5 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income and ranging up to the present maximum of 75 per cent on incomes over $5,000,000 would virtually treble the payments of persons in the lower and middle brackets. For instance, a married man with two children and $3,000 of net income who now pays no tax would pay $11 under the proposed levies. A man with the same number of dependents and a $5,000 net income, who now pays $74.80, would pay $202.40 under the new schedule.

Last-Minute Changes

Just before completing the bill the Committee struck out proposed excise taxes on candy and chewing gum, which would have yielded $18,200,000, and taxes on electric signs and cutlery. The later would have produced about $6,000,000.

Another last-minute change provided for a slight additional boost in estate and gift taxes to produce $38,000,000 more than was previously agreed upon tentatively.

The tax on broadcasting, estimated to produce about $4,500,000 annually, would be levied on the net time sales of a station in excess of $100,000 annually. The rates would start at 5 per cent on sales of $100,000 to $500,000, increase to 10 per cent on those from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and reach a maximum of 15 per cent on all above that sum.

Persons engaged in renting billboard space to others would be required to pay an occupational tax of $5 yearly on every billboard of 300 square feet or less; $8 on those between 300 and 600 square feet, and $11 on those larger. It was estimated this levy would yield $7,000,000.

The measure is scheduled for Committee introduction in the House, and Administration leaders planned to take it to the floor Tuesday for three days of debate under a tight, special rule which would prohibit all but Committee-approved amendments. The rule is to be debated Monday. Passage of the measure next week in approximately its present form was virtually assured, leaders said. Major changes might be made, however, when the bill reaches the Senate.

Income Estimated

The Treasury estimated that the new individual income surtaxes would produce $1,152,000,000 of the new revenue, and that $1,322,900,000 of the balance would come from corporations. The higher estate and gift taxes were counted on to yield about $151,900,000, and new or higher excise levies on almost two-score commodities or services for the remaining $902,400,000.

About $300,000,000 of the individual income tax revenue was estimated to result from a provision of the measure requiring that husbands and wives with separate incomes make joint returns. Present law permits separate returns. Joint returns were expected to force the total taxable income of many families into the high surtax brackets.

In boosting the corporation taxes, the committee concentrated chiefly on excess profits, hiking the rates which now range from 25 to 50 per cent to 35 to 60 per cent and revamping the method of computing such profits.

It also voted to impose surtaxes of 5 per cent of the first $25,000 of taxable income and 6 per cent on all over that figure. Excess profits credits were revised somewhat so that firms computing that tax on the invested capital method would be allowed only 7 per cent on invested capital in excess of $5,000,000, instead of the present 8 per cent. The latter would be retained on capital up to $5,000,000.

Tax on Automobiles

Outstanding among the excise taxes on goods and services were a proposed $5 annual use tax on all passenger automobiles, airplanes and yachts less than 28 feet long; 25 annually on coin-operated amusement and gambling devices such as slot and pin-ball machines; a 7 per cent tax, double the present levy, on the sale of new automobiles; and 10 per cent retail sales taxes on toilet preparations, including cosmetics, jewelry and furs.

Other items which would be subject to new or higher taxes included watches, sporting goods, electrical appliances, office and business machines, photographic apparatus, commercial washing machines and soft drinks.

The tax on liquor was boosted $1 a gallon and the committee voted that the increased levy must be paid on all floor stocks. It gave the dealers nine months in which to pay the floor stock tax, however.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here, in broad outline, are the major provisions of the new $3,529,200,000 tax bill:

Individual incomes—surtaxes start at 5 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income and range upward to 75 per cent on net incomes over $5,000,000. Present normal tax of 4 per cent and personal exemptions of $2,000 for married couples and $400 for each dependent remain unchanged. Heads of families, unless living with spouses, would be prohibited from counting their first dependent, however, when computing exemptions. Married persons would be required to file joint returns.

Corporation Tax

Corporations—normal tax of 24 per cent unchanged but surtaxes would be levied for the first time at the rate of five per cent on the first $25,000 of taxable income and six per cent on the remainder. The excess profits tax would be stiffened by lowering exemptions and boosting rates 10 percentage points in each bracket. Instead of ranging from 25 to 50 per cent, the new rates would run from 35 to 60 per cent. Excess profits would have to be computed before deductions for normal taxes are made, as at present.

Corporations would be allowed to measure excess profits by either the average earnings or invested capital methods. Under the former, 95 per cent of the average earnings during the 1936-38 period would be exempt as at present, but under the invested capital method, firms would be allowed profits of eight per cent on the first $5,000,000 of invested capital and seven per cent on the remainder. At present, a flat credit of eight per cent is allowed.

Capital Stock Tax

The capital stock tax would be increased from $1.10 to $1.25 per $1,000 and a special 10 per cent "anti - war - millionaire" excess profits tax would be imposed on firms which, using the invested capital method, would not pay any excess profits tax under the regular rates despite the fact that they had made excess profits. This would apply, for instance, to some big steel corporations which, although they might not earn more than the eight per cent maximum allowed under the regular formula, had earnings this year substantially higher than their average for the 1936-39 period.

Estate and gift taxes—present $40,000 exemption would be retained but new rates would start at three per cent instead of two per cent, and increase sharply in the so-called middle brackets. The gift tax rates uniformly are 75 per cent of the estate taxes.

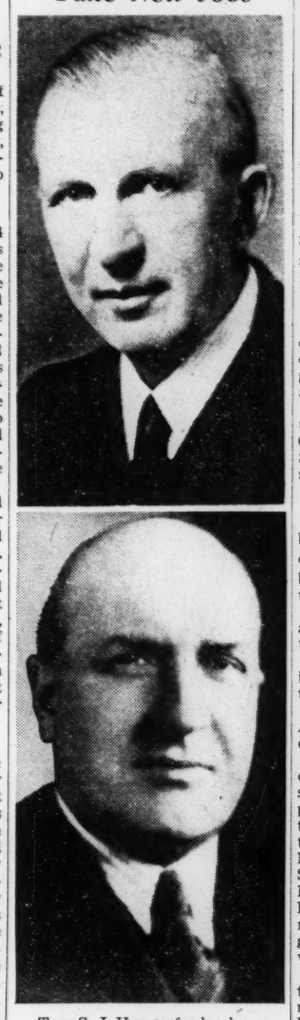
Excise and other taxes—new or higher excise taxes would be levied on almost two-score commodities, including a $5 yearly use tax on all passenger automobiles, airplanes and yachts less than 28 feet long, with higher rates on larger yachts; 10 per cent retail sales taxes on jewelry, furs and toilet preparations and a seven per cent tax on new automobiles, double the present rate.

Bill to Provide Quota Control Of Potatoes Offered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D-South Carolina) of the House Agriculture Committee has introduced a bill to provide quota control for the commercial potato crop under the AAA if farmers approve three-year programs in referenda.

Under the bill, he explained, a national marketing quota would be proclaimed not later than September 15 of each year, and quotas also would be set for commercial farms—those which raise over three acres. By September 30 the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to conduct a referendum of growers, and if two-thirds voted for control the program would be put into effect for three years.

Take New Jobs



Top: S. J. Hungerford, who resigns from Presidency of the Canadian National Railways, to become Chairman of the Board, and (bottom) R. C. Vaughan, formerly vice-president, who becomes the new President.

Hungerford Board Chairman, Vaughan President of C. P. R.

MONTREAL (AP)—The directors of the Canadian National Railways announce the resignation of S. J. Hungerford as President of the system.

R. C. Vaughan, now Vice-President in charge of purchases, stores, and steamships, was appointed to succeed Mr. Hungerford as President.

H. J. Symington will succeed Mr. Hungerford as President of Trans-Canada Air Lines, from which he also resigned. Mr. Hungerford becomes Chairman of the Board of Canadian National Railways.

Mr. Vaughan, the new Canadian National Railways President, started his railway career as a messenger boy with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at 14.

Mr. Symington, the new T. C. A. President, was born at Sarnia, Ontario. Graduating from the Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto in 1905, he was called to the Manitoba bar in the same year. He was solicitor for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from 1906 to 1909. His home is in Montreal.

Mr. Hungerford's railway career covers 55 years from 1886, when, at the age of 14, he entered the machine shop of the South Eastern Railroad, now part of the C. P. R.

Integration Plan Is Filed By Big Utility

NEW YORK (AP) — American Power & Light Co., holding firm for 16 utilities companies serving 1,447 communities in the Middle West and West, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington a plan by which it seeks to comply with the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

The Act provides that holding companies must limit their control of operating companies to integrated systems in clearly defined areas.

American Power, the largest unit in the Electric Bond & Share Co. system (Electric Bond & Share owns 20 per cent of its stock), proposed to the SEC that:

Plan Outlined

Its preferred and common stocks be reclassified into one new class of common stock, but leaves the basis of distribution open for further discussion;

Its funded debt be discharged by available cash and sale of securities;

It dispose of four of its present integrated utilities systems and retain the remaining two.

Howard L. Aller, president of American Power, wrote stockholders:

"Briefly, it may be said that the company claims in its plan that its system comprises six integrated public utility systems, consisting of the northwestern group of properties, the Texas group, the Kansas-Nebraska group, the Minnesota-Superior group, Florida Light & Power Co., and Central Arizona Light & Power Co., and claims the right to elect any two of these groups as the integrated systems which it is entitled to retain.

"While it is not the purpose here to challenge the political or economic philosophy of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, it cannot be believed that the Act containing the provisions of Section 11 (the so-called death sentence clause), would be passed if the question were presented under present (war) conditions, or that Congress ever conceived, in passing the Act, that it would be enforced under these present conditions.

Act To Be Enforced

"However, the Act remains on the books and the chairman of the Commission has recently stated, 'The first and most important truth about our policy with respect to Section 11 is that we intend to enforce it.'

"It is for these reasons that your directors, solely in the interest of conserving for the security holders of American the maximum value possible under the circumstances, have presented a plan."

Mr. Aller said the company's securities are held by about 34,000 stockholders in all States of the United States, in five foreign possessions and in 25 foreign nations. The company's consolidated gross revenue was $108,000,000 in 1940.

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Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.
Coffin & Burr Incorporated
Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc.

July 24, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wickard May Warn Farmers On Wheat Crop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Wickard was reported to be preparing a statement cautioning wheat farmers that unless they co-operate with next year's rigid crop control program they may expect to encounter new difficulties in disposing of their grain.

The statement, informed quarters stated, will say that unless there is an unexpected new demand for American wheat in the meantime, the department will find it necessary under terms of the AAA Act to invoke strict marketing quotas on the 1942 crop. This year's crop is being sold under a marketing quota system which some farmers have criticized severely.

A farmer who did not co-operate with the 1941 AAA program for wheat cannot sell or feed grain produced on acreage above that allotted him by the Government unless he pays a penalty of 49 cents a bushel.

Aides said Mr. Wickard would point out that this country has the largest supply of wheat on record and enough to meet its needs for nearly two years. Loss of foreign markets has been the major cause of this accumulation.

Word of the forthcoming statement came just as farmers in the winter wheat belt started preparing land for fall seeding. Much of the winter wheat is planted in September. The AAA already is notifying farmers of their 1942 allotments. Because of the huge supply, those allotments are about 12 per cent smaller than this year's.

Under quotas, a farmer may sell or feed only that grain produced on his acreage allotment. Any grain grown on acreage in excess of the allotment would be subject to a penalty, now set by law at half the Government loan rate for wheat. This year the loan rate is 98 cents a bushel.

Thus a farmer who overplanted his 1941 allotment and now has grain subject to the penalty would find himself facing new penalties next year unless he planted no more than the Government asked.

Farmers would be given an opportunity to veto 1942 quotas before they were invoked. The marketing control system must be submitted to a referendum of producers and secure the approval of at least two-thirds of those voting. Slightly more than 80 per cent approved this year's quotas. A referendum for 1942 probably will be held next spring.

Stock Exchange Reorganization Plan Submitted

NEW YORK (AP)—Proposals for reorganization of the administrative structure of the New York Stock Exchange to centralize authority in the hands of Emil Schram, its president, has been submitted to the membership.

The proposals, in the form of amendments to the exchange's constitution, will be voted on between now and Aug. 6 and, if approved, take effect Sept. 30.

The 32-man Board of Governors of the exchange adopted the proposals yesterday. They are, briefly:

To reduce the number of governors to 25;

To abolish all present standing committees, now composed of members, and to turn over their duties to the president's paid staff;

To establish the Board of Governors as the sole policy-making body of the exchange.

The reorganization of the Board of Governors would raise the number of out-of-town governors from the present six to seven, cut the number of New Yorkers from the present 21 to 14, and cut the public representatives to two from the present three. The president and chairman of the board are the other members.

Utility Is Ordered To Cut Subsidiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered the Engineers Public Service Co. of New York, the last of the big holding company systems to hold out against geographical integration under the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, to divest itself within one year of its interest in the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. and its subsidiaries and the Key West Electric Co.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Anglo-Canadian Teleph Co. 5½ pf	.68¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Balt Amer Ins Co.	10c	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Berland Shoe Strs Inc 1st pf	12½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Berland Shoe Strs Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Corp Inv Ltd A	5c	Q	Aug. 15	July 29
Dem & Anglo Invest Corp Ltd 5 pf.	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Elmira & Williamsport R R Co	$1.14	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Eppens Smith Co.	42	S	Aug. 1	July 25
Gibraltar Fire&Marine Insurance Co.	50c	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Hires Co (C E)	.30c	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Holly Sugar	.25c		Aug. 1	July 25
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Investors Tr Co of R. I. pfc pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Lincoln Nat Bank & Tr Co (Syracuse)	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Lindell Tr Co (StL)	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
McKales Inc	30c	S	July 19	June 30
Nat Liberty Ins Co of America	10c	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Neisner Bros Inc 4¾ conv pf	$1.18¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
N. Y. Mdse Co	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Paracale Caumaus Consol Mining Co Inc	1¢	M	July 24	July 5
Potomac Edison Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Rockland Light & Power Co	7½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
St Lawrence F M Do pf	?c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
San Francisco Bank (Calif)	?c	S	Aug. 1	July 26
Texas Gulf Sulph	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
2 2s 50-'48 Mch	103.29	103.29	103.29
3 2¾s '51-'48	110	110	110
2 2¾s '54-'51	110.18	110.18	110.18
2 2⅞s 60-55	111.15	111.15	111.15
2 2¾s 59-56	110.24	110.24	110.24
5 2¾s 63-58	110.27	110.27	110.27

Home Owners Loan

10 1½s 47-45	102.27	102.27	102.27

New York City Bond

33 3s 80	104½	104¾	104¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	56½	56½	56½
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91¼	91¼
44 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77⅞	77	77⅞
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3 Am &For P 5s 2030	58¾	58½	58½
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109	109
25 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	108¾
208 Am T&T 3s 56wi	110⅜	110½	110½
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	109¼	109	109
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s	104⅛	104	104
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	106
13 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110¼	110¼
12 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
12 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101	101	101
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16½	16½	16½
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79⅞	79½	79⅞
14 A C Line cl 4s 52	72¾	72½	72½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65¼	65⅜
2 A C Line 5s 45	92	91¾	91¾
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99	99	99
4 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
27 B&O 95 st A	36¾	36	36¾
32 B&O 95 st C	41	40¼	41
30 B&O 2000 st D	36⅛	36¼	36½
20 B&O 96 st F	36⅜	36	36⅜
170 B&O cv 60 st	33	32¾	32¾
14 B&O 4s 48	64⅜	64	64⅜
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54	53¾	54
2 B&O S W 5 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
61 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49⅞	47½	49⅝
16 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	86	85¾	85⅞
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	0 11¼	110	110
6 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99	98⅞	99
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	75½	75½	75½
15 Boston&M 4¾s 61	75	75	75
24 Boston&Me 4½s 70	32½	32	32⅛
12 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	70	72
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
9 Buf R&P 57 st	43½	43¼	43½
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
53 Bush T 5s 55	53	52½	52½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
23 Can Sou 5s 62	82	81¼	82⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	104¼	104 ¼	104¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
23 Can Pac 5s 54	32	31¾	31¾
9 Can Pac 4s perp	63½	63	63
10 Celanese 5s 55	99½	99⅛	99⅛
2 Cen of Ge 6s 59C	4½	4½	4½
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15½	15½	15½
60 Can Pac 5s 60	54¾	54½	54½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72¼	72⅛	72¼
15 Cen Pac NR 5s 87	20½	20	20
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18½	18½	18½
9 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
3 Cent-ind 5½s 48	87⅝	87½	87½
4 C&O 4½s 92	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
2 C&O 4½s 92 reg	129½	129½	129½
1 C&O 3¼s 96D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
198 Chi&Alton 3s 59	18⅜	17¾	17⅞
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81⅜	81¾
44 CB&Q 4s 77	98	98	98
5 CB&Q 3½s 89 B	93	92⅞	93
21 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29½	29	29
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67¼	67	67¼
29 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12¼	12	12
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 20000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9 CM&SP 4½s 80C	41	40¾	40¾
15 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40½	40½	40½
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40	40	40
18 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	38½	38½	38½
15 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34¼	34	34
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20⅛	20	20
6 Chi&NY gen 5s 87	28¾	28½	28½
25 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Chi&NW cv 5s 2037C	19½	19½	19½
25 Chi&NW 4s 87	27½	27⅜	27½
25 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27¼	27	27
28 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
25 CRI&P 4s 88	23¼	23⅛	23¼
278 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
5 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	69	69	69
2 CTHc SE inc 5s 60	54	54	54
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108½	108½
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	103¼	103	103¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Choc Okl & G 5s'52	18	18	18
4 Childs Co 5s'43	41	41	41
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
11 CCC&StL 4½s'77	57¾	57½	57¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'63	81	81	81
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86½	86½	86½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	68	68	68
18 Col & So 4½s'80	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Col&So Oh El 3¼s'70	109½	109½	109½
11 ComlMack inc '69 ww	51¾	51½	51½
1 Conn2Riv Pow 3¾s'61	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Con Edis 3½s'48	107	107	107
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
6 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
25 Con Rys 4s'54	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Con Rys 4s'55 Jan	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Con Rys 4s'56	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Consum Pow 3½s'70	111	110⅝	111
2 Crane 2s'50	101½	101½	101½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
23 CubaNoRy 5½s'42 rct	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
3 Cuba R R 5s'52	23⅞	23¾	22⅞
2 Cuba RR 5s'52 ext	22	22	22
2 Curtis Pub 3s'55	98¾	98¾	98¾
111 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56	55½	55¾
1 D & R G 4s'36	15	15	15
1 D & R G West 5s'55	2	2	2
2 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 D & R G West 5s'78	14½	14½	14½
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
3 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 DulMissabe&I3½s62	108½	108⅜	108½
5 DuquesneLt 3½s 65	106	105¾	105¾
1 E TenVaG 4½s 56	99¼	98½	99¼
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	105½	105½	105½
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	31½	31½	31½
15 Erie rfg 5s 75	31½	31½	31½
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	58½	58½	58½
5 Erie cv 4s 53B	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9	9	9
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	57	57	57
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105¼	105½
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 Gt Nor 4s 46G	102¼	102¼	102¼
24 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97¾	97⅜	97¾
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	87¾	87⅜	83¼
5 G Bay&W deb B	9	9	9
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71⅞	71	71⅞
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	64	64	64
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44¼	44¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103½	103½
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¼	44	44
1 Ill Cen s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
7 Il Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅜	44	44
79 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	49⅛	49½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63H	44¼	44¼	44½
2 Indpls&Lou'4s 56	21	21	21
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	17½	17½	17½
21 IntHydro El cv 6s 44	38	37⅝	37⅝
20 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88¾	88¼	88½
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
2 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44⅜	44½
13 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	48½	48⅛	48½
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	47¾	47¾	47¼
12 KC South 5s 50	74¼	73¾	74
5 KC South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	105	105	105
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75⅛	74¾	74¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	75	75	75
1 LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Leh & N 4½s 42	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	78½	78½	78½
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	76	75⅝	76
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅞	38¾	38¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	35½	35½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31½	31½	31½
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
4 Loews 3½s'46	105	105	105
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
11 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	96½	96½	96½
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Lorillard Co 5s'51	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
19 Louisin & Ark 5s'69	87⅞	87¼	87½
1 Lou & N 5s 2002 B	104½	104½	104½
18 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	86½	87
4 Louis & N 3½s'50 A	103½	103½	103½
1 L&N At Knx&CC 4s'55	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Maine Cen 4s 43	81	80½	80½
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	52½	52½	52½
18 Menati Sug 4s'57	39½	38	39½
3 Manila El Ry 5s'53	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	107½	107	107
3 M & StL 4s 49	21½	21½	21½
25 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 MSP&SSMar5½s49	1	1	1
3 MSP&SSMarie5s38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
15 MSP&SSMgt6s38	11⅜	11½	11⅜
40 MSP&SSMen4s38	11⅜	11½	11⅜
2 Mo Ill 5s 59	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29¼	29	29¼
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	25¾	25¾	25¾
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37⅞	37	37
6 M-K-Tex cv 5s 56 B	24⅝	24¼	24¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 35 A	28⅜	28¼	28¼
58 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28⅜	28	28
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	29	29
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	28½	28½	28½
44 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 81I	28¼	28¼	23¼
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	1⅞	2
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
21 MonWPaPbSv4½s60	110⅝	110½	110⅝
30 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¼	106¼
11 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43⅜	43	43⅛
34 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38⅜	38½
23 Mor&Essex3½s2000	43½	43	43½
1 NashCha&StL4s78	69¼	69¼	69¼
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46½	46½	46½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
8 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62¼	62½
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅛	57	57¼
14 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61	61½
7 NYC 3¾s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
13 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	60⅞	61
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	83	81⅞	83
12 NYC & HR3½s97reg	77	76	77
1 Aft E NYc Mi Cen3½s8	55	55	55
1 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	96½	96½	96½
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74¼	74	74
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63¼	63½
18 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93½	93¼	93¼
10 NY Ch&StL 3½s	95½	95½	95½
7 NY Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅞	101⅞
24 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63⅜	63	63⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
3 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58¼	58¼	58¼
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29½	29½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¼	46¼	46¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 47	27	27	27
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
10 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	101½	101½	101½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Norf & W 4s 96 reg	124	124	124
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅞	66½	66⅜
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52⅜	52⅜
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75½	75½
35 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43	43
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg 41	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	111	111	111
5 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	82⅜	82	82
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	76	76	76
3 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111⅝	111½	111⅝
1 Para Pict 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
2 Pen P &Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
6 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	94	94
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Para Pict 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
11 Pen RR 3¼s 70	89½	89	89½
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89½	89	89½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115¼	115¼	115¼
26 Pere Marq 5s 56	75	74	74
9 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67	66¾	66¾
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	107⅝	107⅝
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s 81D	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
22 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	7	6⅞	7
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	28	28
6 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6¾	6½	6½
Phillips Pet 1½s 51	105	105	105
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pitts &WVa 4½s 58 A	62½	62½	62½
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62⅞	62¾	62¾
5 Port Gen 4½s 60	84⅞	84¾	84¾
18 Readg 4½s 97A	83¾	83	83
2 Readfi 4½s 97B	83⅛	83	83
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68¾	68½	68¾
13 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104	104	104
18 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47	47	47
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	14	14	14
7 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	15¾	15½	15½
17 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7⅛	7	7⅛
3 StLIM&Ss&R&G 33	74¾	74⅝	74¾
2 StLIM&S & R&G 33 ct	74¼	74	74
2 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 St LSF5s 50B	16	16	16
38 StLSF 4½s 78	15¾	15½	15⅝
38 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	15¼	15¼	15¼
42 St LSF 4s 50 A	15⅜	15¼	15¼
10 St LSF 4s 50A ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 St LSW 5s 52	40½	40¼	40½
63 St LSW rfg 5s 90	21⅞	21⅜	21½
4 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	63½	63½	63½
3 StPcKC ShL4½s 41	10¼	10¼	10¼
22 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95½	95⅜	95⅜
7 Sea AL cn 6s 45	8	8	8
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
1 Sea-All Fla 6s 35Act	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Shell Un222½s 54	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	74	74	74
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
21 Sou Pac 4½s'68	53	52¾	52¾
26 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52¾	52½	52⅝
61 So Pac 4½s'69	53	52½	52⅞
27 So Pac rfh 4s'55	68	66	66
7 So Pac clt 4s'49	49¾	49⅝	49¾
21 So Pac 3¼s 46	70¼	69⅞	70¼
2 Prussia 6½s 51	54¾	54¼	54¼
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	10	10
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10½	10½	10½
3 SantePe(Prov)4s64	61	61	61
13 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56	55½	55½
1 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	43½	43½	43½
6 Tokyo City 5s 52	20⅞	20	20
23 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	41½	40	40
40 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s79	46½	46	46¼
2 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	46¾	46¼	46¾

Bond Sales (in dollars)

Total today, 5,054,000; previous day, 6,683,150; week ago, 6,522,475; year ago, 3,150,150; two years ago, 5,784,600. Jan. 1 to date, 1,245,203,500; year ago, 925,304,200; two years ago, 945,080,700.

Gen. Theatres Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—General Theatres Equipment Corp. and subsidiaries—excluding Cinema Building Corp.—reported June quarter net profit of $258,014 or 44 cents a share on the common compared with $195,637 or 33 cents in the same period a year ago. Federal taxes were calculated at proposed new rates.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	128.70	30.34	18.66
Net change	—.46	—.04	—.12
Previous close	129.16	30.30	18.78
1941 high	133.59	30.54	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅛	9⅛
American Hardware Co	22	24
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Viscose	26	28
American Viscose p

Willkie Pleads for United Nation for Defense

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie called upon every American to "appropriate the defense program as his own" and insist upon adequate management by the Roosevelt Administration in a speech to 19,000 persons last night in which he warned that "Washington is in confusion" and "our defense program is in danger."

The remedy, Mr. Willkie said, is "not to obstruct . . . not to hang back or . . . to oppose the larger aims which are involved in such moves as that which we have undertaken in Iceland. No, The remedy is just the opposite."

"We must—every one of us—appropriate this defense program as our own. We must realize that in it lies our greatest hope of freedom. And we must get the kind of management we want, not through petty criticism, but through the application of the enormous pressure of American public opinion, insisting that a good job be done. . . . The cure for a bad defense program is not more opposition, but more support."

In Hollywood Bowl

Mr. Willkie spoke in Hollywood Bowl. His address was the first of two major speeches in connection with National Unity Week on the Pacific Coast.

As he was introduced the crowd revived his Republican presidential campaign cry of last fall: "We want Willkie!" It gave him a three-minute ovation.

Mr. Willkie criticized the Administration freely, but he digressed from his prepared speech to declare:

"Of late we have heard some men say that the President acts through ignoble motives. No man ever tried so hard as I did to remove the President from office . . . but I repudiate utterly any notion that in this most critical hour of the country's history that Franklin Roosevelt is acting with any sinister purpose. . . .

"Franklin Roosevelt may be mistaken in some of his actions but no American citizen sitting in his place would do other than pray and work for the preservation of the freedom of America."

Text of Willkie Speech

In his prepared address, Mr. Willkie said:

During the last many months, our country has been divided in debate. It is one of the great debates in our history: future generations will look back upon it as we now look back on the great debates on the slavery issue. And I think that those future generations will see this debate in a better perspective than we can see it today.

For in our attitude toward this debate, there is a dangerous fallacy. It is especially strong among those who advocate the negative side—that the United States must not assume a positive position in world affairs. This is the fallacy that the debate is somehow between a peace party and a war party; that those who advocate isolation are advocating peace, whereas those who advocate the international view are advocating war.

The primary issue today is not war versus peace.

Freedom the Issue

The debate is rather a debate as to the means of maintaining freedom—the freedom under which tomorrow's peace will become fruitful.

Consider the picture that the isolationists have drawn of what they call the war party. They say that we are being forced into war by propaganda "from foreign sources, from Cabinet officers, and American organizations." They used to say that the international bankers were the source of propaganda designed to get us into war; today they say that the Communists, because Russia is fighting Hitler, are responsible for this propaganda. The international bankers and the Communists make a wonderful team—a team which exists, of course, only in the imagination of the isolationists. The isolationists' position has hardly been consistent.

In the beginning they said "This is just another European war; it doesn't concern us. Anyway, France and England are invincible; our help isn't needed."

Then they said "The British are going to be licked; we'd better have nothing to do with them."

They have argued that Britain could not be invaded and therefore we should stay out; they have argued that nothing could save Britain and therefore we should stay out.

They have said that our country is too weak to enter the war and they have said it is so strong we need fear no foreign enemies.

Who Is Inconsistent?

They have claimed that we cannot fight because we don't have a two-ocean Navy; and in the next breath have claimed that we have sufficient naval strength so that it is unimportant to us what happens to the British Fleet.

And these are the people who acuse us of inconsistency.

Our position has not changed. In every move we advocate we have one purpose: to make freedom strong, so that we can defend it against attack. Under the pressure of events we have proposed new methods to realize this purpose. But those changes represent no confusion in mind. They are steps to meet our increasing danger—country after country has fallen under Hitler's power and we have seen Britain's endurance taxed, almost to the breaking point.

The fact is that America is in extreme danger. It is a sophistry to try to define this danger in purely territorial terms. Of course it is true that there is no immediate danger of a wholesale air and naval attack on our shores. But America cannot be defined in terms of its shoreline or its boundary lines. We cannot describe the kind of life we live here in terms of square miles and of population. When we look ahead the question that faces us is not the number of square miles under our control, but the way in which we are going to live.

Not Arguing for War

The real issue is whether we are going to live in the future as free men, or whether the attack of the totalitarian powers is to destroy our prospect of freedom and force us, in desperation, to undertake another form of government.

We are not arguing for war; we are arguing for freedom. War may come and probably will whatever course we take; neither a position of isolation nor one of internationalism guarantees peace. The United States is not seeking war, however, in establishing outlying bases. It is moving to secure other outposts from which our freedom can be defended.

As the situation develops, there will doubtless be other moves we will be compelled to make. Of course, it is true that we should like to be spared the necessity of making such moves. And, therefore, it is easy for us to accept those arguments which appear to make the moves unnecessary.

For instance, it is suggested that all we have to do is to give Britain plenty of ships, and let her operate those ships.

That argument overlooks the fact that Britain lacks the crews to man all the ships that she needs. This applies equally to the merchant marine and to the naval forces.

The argument that all we have to do is to turn over merchant ships and naval vessels to Britain is an easy argument to accept, because we should all like to have it that way; and I, myself, when I thought that was enough, strenuously advocated it. But events now show that that is not enough—not if we are to defend freedom. Our aid to Britain must be rendered in terms of actual delivery. There is no other way by which we can be certain of making freedom strong enough to survive the tremendous attacking power of Adolf Hitler.

Other Arguments Cited

There are other arguments vital to our domestic affairs which nevertheless confuse this great debate on our foreign policy. One of these is the unprecedented concentration of power in our Administration. Now on that issue, no one has fought more strenuously than I. I believe that the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive is a great danger to Democracy. Among domestic dangers, I even believe that it is the greatest. But we are not here faced merely with a domestic danger. We are faced with danger from beyond our shores. And in the very founding of this country, the principle was set forth that in times of national danger, power must be temporarily concentrated in the Chief. This principle, indeed, is as old as Democracy itself. And we have a long record in our own history to substantiate it. Time after time, the President has had to reach his most important decisions before consulting Congress.

It was the clear intention of the founders of this country that in emergencies the President should lead; that he, as a part of his great responsibility, should meet and solve those situations in which is involved the long-term safety and strength of freedom.

Most of the great measures which have shaped this Nation's position in the world, have been the decision not of Congress but of the President. The Louisiana Purchase, the Monroe Doctrine, the Mexican War, the Preservation of the Union—Lincoln acted 10 weeks before there was a vote in Congress—the Far Eastern Policy, the Panama Canal, the expulsion of Napoleon III from Mexico and the stabilization of the Carribean—all these things were done by Presidents who relied upon their constitutional powers in the conduct of foreign relations and as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces.

Not Dictatorship

This does not mean dictatorship. Congress is one of our constitutional guards against dictatorship. Our free press and the independence and alertness of the American people is another. We may be in danger if Congress rejects the great task with which it is charged under the Constitution and which it has met in the past. We may be in danger if Senators, instead of debating the real issues of this time, turn to personal invective, or take advantage of the Senate rules insuring fair debate to make debate impossible. We may be in danger if Congressmen become politically timid and pass the buck on important decisions. We will be in danger if we allow our channels of information and public discussion to be closed. We will be in danger if the American people fail to elect representatives who live up to their responsibilities in Congress.

But let us not muddy this present vital debate on foreign policy by applying to it the principles which should determine our domestic problems. For instance, the New Deal, in my view, has long sought too much power, and behind the blind of national emergency, is continuing to do so today. To this I am unalterably opposed. But this is not the time to deprive the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy of his power to act or the President of the United States of the necessary authority to make our foreign policy effective.

There is another argument that confuses the debate on our foreign policy. It is pointed out that our defense program is being badly managed; that we are not getting ahead as fast as we should; that Washington is in confusion, and that the entire program is in danger. Again, no one has struggled to correct these faults more than I. The President has failed in the most elementary task of management—the task of delegation—the task of calling in the ablest men in the country and giving them power to act. It is true that Washington is in confusion. It is true that our defense program is in danger.

Public Opinion Needed

But the remedy for this is not to obstruct the defense program. The remedy is not to hang back, or to carp, or to oppose those larger aims which are involved in such moves as that which we have undertaken in Iceland. No, the remedy is just the opposite of that. We must—every one of us—appropriate this defense program as our own. We must realize that in it lies our greatest hope of freedom. And we must get the kind of management we want, not through petty criticism, but through the application of the enormous pressure of American public opinion, insisting that a good job be done.

The cure for a bad defense program is not more opposition, but more support.

Let us then frankly recognize the issue with which we are faced. It is the issue of freedom. Our task today is to make freedom strong.

Democracies love peace and, for that very reason, Hitler was able to attack them unprepared. It is true that we should all of us have taken alarm sooner than we did. We should have begun to prepare the moment the rise of Hitler revealed our danger. We did not. And the result is a desperate need for speed, for action. We cannot spare a day in rendering assistance to all who are providing first line defense for us and we must render that assistance even though it means a delay in building up the defense within our own shores. This is the fundamental principle of the Lease-Lend Act, which I have advocated; and it means first and above all that we must bend every effort to keep Britain afloat.

And let us be very clear as to this fact: we cannot keep Britain afloat with words, no risks, and undelivered goods.

This policy spells destruction. It is the most dangerous course that America could possibly pursue.

It is indeed hard to face the terrible necessities of this situation. We don't want to take over Iceland; yet every man dedicated to the preservation of freedom must see that that move was necessary.

Convoys Necessary

We don't want to have to escort merchant ships through the perilous waters of the North Atlantic; but the defense and strengthening of freedom is going to require that.

If we can steel ourselves to decide and to act in that spirit, then I think we shall awaken, soon, to a stimulating realization. We shall realize, I think, that we are living in one of the great creative periods of history; not a period of despair and hopelessness, but a period of new awakening and new opportunity. For it is an age not merely of economic opportunity but of political opportunity—of opportunity to open up a new world in which our fredom will be stronger because we shall have learned to share it more widely among ourselves and with others. We are on the verge of an age in which freedom will be no man's specialty, but rather the common possession of millions upon millions of people, who will cherish and defend it.

We cannot achieve that goal with words. We can achieve it only by action—action, step by step. As we move steadily forward, it will be in the knowledge that each step is leading us closer to a vision of that new world: a vision of which as yet we have only a glimpse but which, if we are courageous, will little by little expose itself, until we can see it whole.

It is an exciting thing to be living in these times. For it is only from times such as these, when men are in doubt, and when they must struggle for the truth, that the great achievements of history are brought forth.

Power Output Makes Another New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production edged into another new high at 3,162,586,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended July 19, the second week in a row a new top has been established.

The latest figures compared with 3,141,158,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 2,681,071,000 in the comparable period last year.

The Edison Electric Institute's report showed increases in the major areas as follows: Central Industrial, 22.8 per cent over 1940; New England, 21.6; Southern, 19.7; Mid-Atlntic, 17.2; West Central, 11.5; Rocky Mountain, 11.3; Pacific Coast, 9.1.

Vargas Diamond Cut Successfully

NEW YORK (AP)—The first step toward the division of the 726.60 carat Presidente Vargas diamond into $2,000,000 in cut stones has been completed successfully.

After months of study, Adrian Graselly, veteran diamond cutter, cleaved a 160-carat section from the fourth-largest diamond in history. Striking the three precision blows was a nerve tingling operation.

Prior to the cutting, the Vargas, rough and blue-white, was considered the largest uncut diamond in existence. It was found in 1938 by Joaquim Evancia in the dry bed of the Rio Santo Antonio, near Coromandel, Brazil. Later it was bought by the Hollandsche Unie Bank-financed syndicate in Rio de Janeiro and sold to Harry Winston, New York diamond merchant.

The stone was named after President Vargas of Brazil.

New Listening Post Of NBC Dedicated

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company's new listening post which can pick up broadcasts throughout the world was dedicated yesterday in the presence of 150 newspaper and radio men.

Niles Trammel, President of NBC, said the news broadcasts would be noted by monitors and made available to the Nation's press "in order that we in a democracy can hear all sides, and with our free and undictated minds, decide what we believe to be the truth."

Located at Bellmore, L. I., about 40 miles from New York City, the listening post will be operated by a crew of 24, of whom 12 are foreign language experts and 12 engineers. Teletypewriter circuits, private telephone lines, a microphone circuit and a program transmission line link the post with NBC's headquarters in New York City.

Foreign broadcasts monitored at the post are recorded simultaneously in electrically operated devices for peacemeal playback and translation.

The post is equipped with sleeping quarters so that staff members may be available in the event of any rush of news of major importance.

Miss Cunard Denied Entrance to U. S.

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Nancy Cunard, member of the famous English shipping family, was denied permission to enter the United States yesterday.

Byron H. Uhl, Director of Immigration, said Miss Cunard arrived July 22 on the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas without a visa or limited permit and the law forbade her entry here.

Miss Cunard started a social furore in 1932 when she took residence at a Harlem hotel to gather material for a book about the Negro race.

She was confined to her cabin on the Spanish ship, which is due to sail for Spain via Bermuda on Friday.

She said the American Consul at Havana had refused to give her a visa.

Identifying herself as a "writer of sundry journalistic items for the European press," Miss Cunard told reporters that "I am disgusted with this visa ban applied to bona fide Britishers."

Al Smith Sees President; 'Sticking to Real Estate'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York conferred for a half hour with President Roosevelt yesterday. It was a personal call, Mr. Smith said.

Asked whether he would take a Federal job here or elsewhere, Mr. Smith replied:

"No, I'm sticking to the real estate business."

He runs the Empire State Building in New York City.

'Henry' Joins the Army

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Ezra Stone, the "Henry Aldrich" of the radio, and Broadway actor and director, is in the Army now, arriving at Camp Upton with yesterday's contingent of selectees.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-60, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS. Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 124 Adams, Elmira, New York.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Owner no longer needs small estate 1½ acres, homelike, substantial 10-room house, 3 baths; garden; sale $10,000 (about one half actual value). SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St, Rye 671.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 119 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—New, beautifully furnished 3-room double foyer, corner apartment—until September 1. Telephone Bronxville 2-5985.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. New apartment building, 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon Streets); distinctive 4-room apartments, every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

MEDFORD, Mass.—63-A Ashland Street; 6-room, second-floor apt. Tile bath, hot water heat, oil burner; garage. Newly refinished. $55. Call Mystic 0564-J.

Local Classified

(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SIGHT-SEEING trips arranged, special rates; all black cars. BROOKLINE TAXI, Aspinwall 0704 (Mass.).

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study; lovely historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food; 55 miles from Boston. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food, 3 baths; capacity 14; over night, permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE graduate desiring concentrated secretarial course can earn complete tuition by assisting school staff. Box L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SPORTSMAN'S LODGE, cabins and 300 acres of land in the Adirondack State Park. An unrivaled location for a club, dude ranch, sportsman's or children's camp. L. F. FOUNTAIN, Wells, New York.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Resident literary secretary, accurate typist, shorthand; full or part time. Write Box A-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY for young man school age, with neat appearance and personality, to work days; apartment hotel desk work, knowledge of typewriting. Box M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — House mother, private school; must be graduate nurse. Write Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—Downing Rest—2 large airy rooms with private baths; meals optional. 20 Intervale Ave. Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, DOUGLASTON, L. I., 30 Minutes from New York—Colonial house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated, oil heat, garage; plot 100x100; landscaped; convenient trains-bus; asking price $13,500; consider exchange similar property Philadelphia. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS Individual rooms for each account ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Trs. 7-6000

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN Oustanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations, Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

MAPLELAWN, in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

ROAD ISLE, Bournedale, Mass., "On the Canal"—Fine food featuring special Cape Cod dishes; guest house and lodges with twin beds and private showers; rates and menu on request. Tel. Sagamore 333.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Ideal vacation resort, rooms on ocean front; near good restaurants. 243 Humphrey Street. LY. 2-3597.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS. Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing — all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CAPABLE woman of poise and character living in Wilmington, Del. Liberal commission and bonus, to sell Avon cosmetics. Phone 3-1575.

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—2 rms, connecting bath. Will rent together or separately; near transportation; restricted section. Gentlemen. Boulevard 8-8821.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Pleasant room, home atmosphere. Garage optional. Businessman or woman. Near transportation. Blvd. 8-6137.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (93)—Large, attractive room; running water, adjacent bath; river view; breakfast optional; references. RI. 9-5122.

N. Y. C., 100th St., 314 W.—Large, cheerful, quiet, adjoining bath; $6.50; private family; elevator. AC. 4-0608, Apt. 8-FE.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Practical or child's nurse desires position, experienced, efficient worker; American; driver's license; Protestant. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER - attendant (middle aged) wishes position; Protestant. Write Box H-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced PORTABLE AGENTS 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4580

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 5-7113 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale! Men's Bostonian and Walk-Over SPORT SHOES $5.85 Reg. $7.95 MEIGS

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT CONN Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

READ'S SPALDING SHOP is Bridgeport's Game Warden

Make it your sports headquarters SPALDING SHOP *Opposite our John Street Entrance*

HOWLAND'S 87th Mill-End Sale Ends Saturday! Values for you, your home, your children—Dramatic savings in every department!

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK THEATRE (Greenwich 3760) July 24-25—DEVIL DOGS OF THE AIR, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien. PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. July 26-29—MAN HUNT, Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. BOOKIES ON PARADE, Eddie Foy, Jr., Gertrude Niesen. July 30-August 1—SHINING VICTORY, James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. OUT OF THE FOG, Thomas Mitchell, John Garfield.

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO. *Radios and Electric Appliances* Smith Building 289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

FINCH'S PHARMACIES *Two Stores for Your Convenience* The only authorized agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich 34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB, Inc. *Waterproof Watches* 117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Badminton Rackets $2.50 to $6.00 Badminton Birds and Nets Tennis Rackets $3 to $15 Tennis Tape, Nets, Balls. Restringing done here. Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp. *Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.* 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

RUTH DEXTER Sports Apparel SUMMER REDUCTIONS Play Togs—Dresses 10-20 Sizes 9-17 990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

8 YEARS OLD Our advertising in the Monitor has brought us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON 902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

Fine Footwear *for Men and Women* CLEARANCE SALE in Progress JAMES LAWRENCE & SON 197 TRUMBULL STREET

FRESH BLUEBERRY PIES *(One size only—Medium)* 30c each BEROTH BREAD SHOPS 559 Main St. 536 Asylum St

MERIDEN

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY *Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing* Good Satisfaction 123 Colony St. Phone 1287

BAILEY'S STORE 8385 W. MAIN STREET HARDWARE—PAINTS HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES *Headquarters for Garden Seeds, Garden Tools, Fertilizer* THE JAMES T. KAY CO. PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTORS Gilbarco Oil Burners 127 State Street Phone 1199 Established 1872

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH *Sales and Service* Haythorn Motors, Inc. Telephone 3770 100 Main Street *Washing Polishing Lubricating* AAA ALA

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's *Your Gift Shop* 303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS. The Shop on Wheels Plumbing—Heating Sheet Metal Work Repair Service CHARLES A. MENZIES INCORPORATED 67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Sale of WRIGHT Arch Reserver Shoes $9.45 up EMERSON-DARBY, Inc. 136 TEMPLE STREET

The LEEPER Co. All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning 549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE *"Flowers by Wire"* 1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

RUGS Domestic and Orientals *Washed, Stored and Repaired* M. H. Kebabian, Inc. 71 Elm Street 5-0745

Ann Allen Gowns 2 Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.)

The John E. Bassett & Co. Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE 754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jetticks Nation-Wide SALE Discontinued Styles $3.95 and $4.45 Regular Styles $5.00 to $6.00 Arnold's Boot Shop 61 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONN.

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc. Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co *COAL and FUEL OIL Masons' Building Supplies Ready-Mix Concrete* Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Angevine Furniture Company *16 No. Main St., South Norwalk, Conn. Phone 6-0256*

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS *Norwalk's Favorite Beverages* DRY GINGER ALE and many other delicious flavors WM. H. FERRIS, Prop. 9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Tel. 6-5430

New Clearform Slips *Styled by Trebel* Trim and Tailored White and Tearose. Sizes to 44 Rayon Satin or Crepe, $1.69 J. I. MALLETTE 88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Why Not Bank With THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO. *Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation* 129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD CONN

Downes-Smith Co. *Announces Removal to New Store* 433 MAIN STREET Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre *Electrical Contractors* Frigidaires, Home Cleaners Radios—Electric Ranges TEL. 4-2136

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men. Authorized AAA GARAGE Mohawk One Stop Service Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

98th Semi-Annual Sale Men's and Boys' Wool Clothing FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC Alteration Sale Store-Wide Clearance Summer Merchandise Men's, Ladies', Students' and Boys' Departments H. FRANKEL & SONS 262 Atlantic Avenue

D'ALESSANDRO BROS. FURRIERS 148 BEDFORD STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal" Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Citizens Coal Co. 43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169 GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC. *"Waterbury's Dependable Store"*

Now is the time to replace your window shades at prices that will save you a tidy sum. Sunfast Holland Shades Washable—fast colors—mounted on guaranteed rollers. Regular value $1.49. July Clearance Sale Price $1.37 Each.

BUY NOW! no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating. SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 65 Grand Street

Women's Fruit of the Loom SATIN SLIPS In tea rose only—tailored and daintily lace trimmed $1.19 each, extra sizes at $1.39 THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Leave Cares Behind! Let us redecorate your home while you enjoy your vacation. FINLAY & WESTWOOD Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3656

HOWLAND-HUGHES "Waterbury's Friendly Department Store" VACATION LUGGAGE That Creates Pride of Ownership—Priced to fit any budget. LOWER FLOOR

Dainty Summer Dresses freshly laundered at Perrys help to creat a cool atmosphere. PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers Binoculars Opera Glasses Field Glasses Sun Glasses HUPFELDT BROS. 401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296 Phone Chesapeake 3274 Phone Belmont 9461

Krafi's Quality Market TABLE TUXURIES 3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr. *Frosted Foods*

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR ANNUAL JULY TOWEL SALE • Includes all kinds • At greatly reduced prices • Buy now and save W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

DAVIDS *Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories* 34 NORTH PEARL STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2161

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Ave.
Our newly decorated and refurnished Trutype rooms await your inspection.

BINGHAMTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Buy Now!
During Our
August Sale
of FUR COATS and CLOTH COATS
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 COURT STREET

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Great Bargains in Every Kind of Summer Shoes
Men's—Women's—Children's Quality Footwear
Parlor City Shoe Company
40 COURT STREET

August Sales
If your vacation comes in August you are lucky. Be sure to see these smart new sport clothes greatly reduced for clearance. Fur and Furniture Sales are important events for many people.
They begin now
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Specializing in
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served. Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
86 Pondfield Road, West
Corner of Bronxville Road

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA 9753

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Tailoring—Remodeling
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
2220 Kensington Ave. Am. 0123

CORTLAND
PECK'S FURNITURE HOUSE
Annual August Sale of Entire Stock
Beginning July 25

Keep Memories of Your Vacation With
Agfa Cameras and Supplies 1.95 to 35.00
PAYNE BROTHERS
PHONE 22

Announcing the Opening of
The Moderne Beauty Shop
at the new location
115 Tompkins St., Cortland, N. Y.
July 27, 1941
Phone 256 Mrs. Violet Marcussen

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

HORNELL
R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St Phone 848
Hornell N. Y.

ITHACA
Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Enjoy Your Vacation
GET: Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Nox Gasoline
Gulfpride Oil
For pleasant, carefree motoring
Get Goodyear Lifeguards for Safety
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.

FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Visit the Chautauqua Region Vacation Land
For vacation apparel, shop at
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

NU BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
and Oils. Get our low prices on Tires—Batteries—Accessories
SUNOCO
2nd St. at Winsor Service
"Real Service"
Ph. 56895 712 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

BIGELOW'S
Pleased to Serve You and Serving to Please You with Summer Vacation Needs
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE
The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Avenue
PHONE RI. 9784

MRS. JOHN F. GREEN BEAUTY SHOP
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Hair Cutting and Complete Beauty Service
3142 Delaware Ave. DE 9719

DAVE MATHER & THOMANN'S MARKET
3051 Delaware Ave. Phone DE 1360
One Stop Food Market—We Deliver

LARCHMONT
Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

SILVER SERVICE STATION
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATING TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-1949

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Frigidaire
Product of General Motors
MAGER'S RADIO SHOP
Ranges—Oil Burners
447 CENTRAL AVE.
M. B. MAGER Cedarhurst 4171

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist
Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 5-5093
Forest Hills Plumbing Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
45-71st Road

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
For the Warm Days Ahead
Try Our Delicious
STEAKS—COLD CUTS
FROZEN FOODS
131 So. Main Street Freeport, L. I.

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Greeting Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 800

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carol Green's
VACATION SALE
Beachwear, Playsuits, Slack Sets, Dresses, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets
Reductions to 33⅓%
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
60 S. Main St. Freeport

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

SINCLAIR OILS Telephone Hempstead 5231 Exide BATTERIES SERVICE STATION
Newman Court Service
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Newman Court and S. Franklin Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
ED. MOLE BILL WEIT

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

Beach and Lawn Furniture
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Phone: Hempstead 4310
HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
"Bedding Designed to Your Taste"
78 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

JACKSON HEIGHTS
COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
SEAT COVERS
$6.95 up
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Enna Jettick
For Women
$5 and $6
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9243

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Fall Fur Sale
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sport Shirts
$1.65
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA
JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
161-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

LITTLE NECK
Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK
Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire
NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park
SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats
Also Merrick Rd and 225th St., Laurelton, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

RELIANCE BEEF COMPANY
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PRENNEIS RESTAURANT
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
Woodhaven, N. Y. Vi. 9-9512
Home Cooking at Reasonable Prices
ALL BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Turban Permanent Wave
No Heat *No Electricity*
No dryness and split ends.
85-15 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-2320

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Refrigerators Oil Burners
Sales Maintenance Installation
—All Makes—

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear

7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540
H. Hobby Al. Neill

MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Sales and Service
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
118 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

Refined, Homelike Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF Prop.
274 MERRICK RD

MAMARONECK
NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Specializing in
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served. Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
56 Pondfield Road, West, Bronxville, N. Y.
Corner of Bronxville Road

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

DR. SCHOLL'S WHITE SHOES
GREATLY REDUCED DURING JULY SALE
All Seasonal Styles
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main Street, New Rochelle
(Next to Arnold Constable)

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249
TEL. SH. 8-6677

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
CARL'S
Homemade Salads
Jellies, etc.

541 86th St., Brooklyn
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
Near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks Couples Chambermaids Gen. House Workers
Referenced Help of All Nationalities Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

PELHAM
DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
Shop now for your Vacation Needs
for everyone in the family
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St. Telephone 2100

Norge
Only Norge Night Watch
Defrosts Freezer Automatically
Every Night
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET

Clearance
of Summer Dresses and Hats
at Great Savings
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.'S
MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE
Now Going On!
Watch for further announcements of this great annual event. Values even more unusual than last year.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 58

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

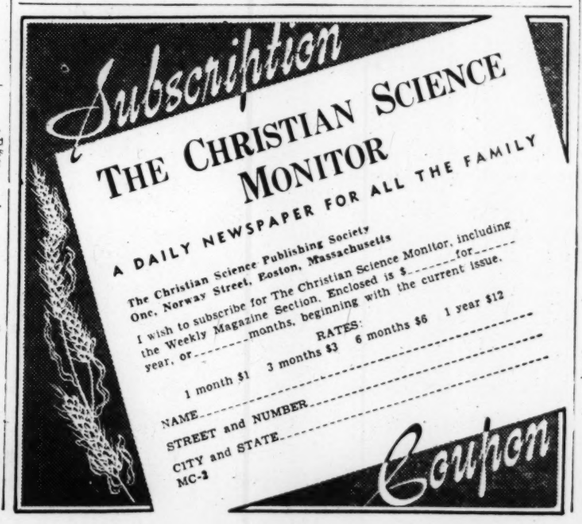
RYE
Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE
Delicious Ice Cream
Fountain and Table Service
Port Chester Bronxville
New Rochelle Scarsdale

NEILSEN'S

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

SEE NEXT PAGE


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Give your children

DARI-RICH SYRUP

in Amsterdam Dairy Milk

A rich, chocolate flavored drink that children love. DARI-RICH syrup is only 19 cents a pint.

AMSTERDAM DAIRY

315 Clinton Street — Phone 6-2351

Quality House Paints

Domestic and Imported Wallpapers

WM. S. WRIGHT

1032 State Street Phone 6-4092

Schenectady Agency for

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SILK HOSIERY $1 to $1.35

THE CARL CO.

430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Insist On Sealtest Supervised

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Meats of Quality

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Daily Features Page

A Verse for Today . . .

I will mention the loving-kindnesses of the LORD, *and the praises of the* LORD.—ISA. 63:7.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Time Lock on Bank Vault Doors Works?

Locks and bolts of one sort or another are probably as old as civilization itself. But all the locks, including the relatively modern dial or combination locks (used on so-called "burglar-proof" safes), had one serious weakness. They could be opened during unauthorized hours by persons having the proper keys or a knowledge of the combination, or such persons might be compelled by threats or force to open the locks illegally.

To combat this possibility, the time lock was added to the combination lock for doors to bank and safe deposit vaults. The time lock makes it impossible for anyone, regardless of knowledge or equipment, to open the door during unauthorized hours.

In one type of time lock a chronometer or precision clockwork mechanism, when wound, holds a "dog" or segment of steel rod in such a position as to prevent the operation of the bolt mechanism. The clockwork is wound from the inner face of the door and there is no means of access to it from the outside once the door is closed. Two or more chronometers are generally employed, any one of which will actuate the lock in the event that the other or others should fail.

The clockwork mechanism may be wound to lock the boltwork securely for from 1 to 120 hours, thus providing tamper-proof protection over week ends and holidays as well as over night.

When the clockwork runs down it releases the tension on the dog, allowing it to drop out of the way. The combination lock may then be operated in the usual manner by the proper turning of the dials or wheels and the door may be opened.

One such door, in a New York vault, is 9 feet in diameter, more than 45 inches thick, and weighs, complete with vestibule, some 120 tons. The bolt action is controlled by two combination locks, which, in turn, are guarded during unauthorized hours by a time lock device having four separate clock movements. **W. P. Keasbey**

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Rumania marked the fiftieth anniversary of the "Fundatia Carol I" (Carol I Foundation) with a special issue of five stamps. The Foundation was established by King Carol I for cultural purposes and the surtax received from the sale of these stamps will be used as a fund to continue the work of the foundation. This work will be the stimulating of interest in literature, research, and science, and to reduce illiteracy in Rumania.

The 1.50-lei plus 43.50 L., royal purple, presents the open Bible on which have been placed a crown and olive sprig; the 2 L. plus 43 L., red-brown, shows two bookcases with a book placed on either side and the inscription between, "Whatever is erected with intelligence and affection for the land stands solid"; the 1 L. plus 38 L., red, shows a view of the Foundation building in Bucharest; the 10 L. plus 35 L., greenish black, shows a medallion portrait of King Carol I holding a scroll in his left hand, and about the medallion is the motto: "As will be our youth of today, so will be Rumania tomorrow," and the 16 L. plus 29 L., brown, shows the portraits of King Carol I and King Michael.

Stamps From Other Lands

Monaco—A new series of stamps for current use has been issued. The values issued so far are the 40-centimes, brown; 80 c., green; 1 Fr., violet; 1.50 Fr., rose, and 2.50 Fr., blue. The design shows the portrait of Prince Louis II.

Patiala—This Indian state has been furnished with India 3-pies stamp of the King George VI design overprinted "Patiala" for postal use.

Poland — A 2-zloty, gray-blue stamp has been added to the current pictorial set for the General Government under Nazi occupation.

Slovakia—Three new values of the pictorials are at hand. These are the 1.20-korunas, violet, showing a view of the castle in Stiavnica; 1.50k, red, view of castle in Lietava, and 1.60k., blue, view of castle in Spissky Hrad.

Bulgaria — Three stamps have been issued in honor of Christo Boteff, a Bulgarian patriot and lyric poet. His portrait is shown on the 1-leva value, green; the 2 L., red, pictures him as a military leader with his troops, and the 3 L., olive, pictures his monument.

United States

The Philatelic Truck will be seen in Wisconsin and Minnesota during the month of August according to the Post Office Department. The schedule follows: Aug. 1-2, Milwaukee; Aug. 4, Waukesha and Jefferson; Aug. 5-6, Madison; Aug. 7, Portage and Baraboo; Aug. 8, Mauston; Aug. 9, Tomah; Aug. 11, Sparta; Aug. 12, La Crosse, Wis.; Aug. 13, Caledonia and Rushford, Minnesota; Aug. 14, Preston; Aug. 14-15, Rochester; Aug. 16, Zumbrota; Aug. 18, Red Wing; Aug. 19, Hastings; Aug. 20-22, St. Paul; Aug. 23-27, Minneapolis; Aug. 28, Farmington; Aug. 29, Northfield; Aug. 29-30, Faribault, Minn.

New releases from France, Poland, Bulgaria, Monaco, and Rumania

Where Would You Find—

1. The eight states which border on the Great Lakes?
2. William pit?
3. A buffalo-nut?
4. Mount Augusta?
5. The country of which Jan Christian Smuts is Prime Minister?
6. A daman?
7. Hispaniola?
8. The home state of Senator Harry A. Truman?
9. "Metropolis of the Inland Empire"?
10. The stratosphere?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Punch ©: An Oxfordshire man claims that he has the oldest lawn in England. The worm-holes are guaranteed genuine.

Milwaukee Journal: One of our outstanding diplomats abroad speaks eight languages fluently while his wife speaks five; which gives the fellow a slight advantage, on paper.

Where Would You Find

Answers

1. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.
2. 120-year-old colliery in Cumberland, England; it has tunnels 7 miles out under the Irish Sea.
3. An eastern United States shrub, or its fruit.
4. Alaska; 14,070 feet.
5. The Union of South Africa.
6. A small hoofed mammal with molar teeth like a rhinoceros, of Asia Minor.
7. The island of Haiti.
8. Missouri.
9. Spokane, Washington.
10. The portion of the atmosphere lying above the region of convection.

Daily Anecdote

A Cold Reception

In 1911 Robert Falcon Scott, the British explorer, once visited Lloyd George seeking financial backing for his last expedition to the South Pole. The leader of the Liberal party pressed the visiting card of a tremendously Conservative politician into his hand with assurance that this man was deeply interested in polar exploration. Scott called on the great statesman's political rival next morning, reappearing shortly after at the home of Lloyd George.

"Well," asked the latter, "did you have any luck?"

Scott smiled gaily. "He gave me a thousand pounds," he replied, "but he offered me fifty thousand if I could persuade you to accompany us, and a million if I could arrange it so that you remain at the South Pole."

In Lighter Vein

Ziegfeld's Specialty

Florenz Ziegfeld had a great fondness for sending telegrams, using this method of communication, in season and out, to keep in touch with his stars. Often he would sit in a darkened theatre during rehearsals and dispatch telegrams to individuals no farther away than the actors of the stage.

One time, when he was out of town, he loosed a barrage of messages against Will Rogers, but the Oklahoman gave them no heed. As the day wore on the telegrams increased in length and warmth of language. Finally, Rogers stopped them by sending this message-collect:

"Keep this up. Am on my way to buy some more Western Union stock."—Wall Street Journal.

Excellent Idea

"The headwaters of the Tigris and the Euphrates, the great rivers of Irak, rise in Mosul, and a hostile force there could divert the waters and turn the valleys of lower Irak into a dessert."—Daily Paper.

Not a bad idea, either.

—Punch ©

Answers, London

"I want to join the Tank Corps!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Intelligent and Loyal

(Des Moines Register)

How one dog brought help to another dog whose lip had been snagged by a hook on a fishing line was described recently by a group of Sunday school boys and their leader.

The boys, accompanied by their supervisor, Fred Wallace, were fishing on the east bank of the Des Moines river, five miles north of the city.

At dusk they built a fire a short distance from the river. A few moments after the blaze had started a hound dog came up and whimpered.

"He started to run toward the river looking back at me," Wallace said. "When I didn't follow he came back.

"I walked toward him and he started toward the river again. He obviously wanted me to go with him. I followed.

"Suddenly we came upon the other dog—another hound standing by the river bank where we had left the poles.

"Then I saw what the trouble was. There was a piece of bacon on the hook and the dog had tried to eat it. The hook had snagged deeply into his lip.

"I was a difficult job to work the hook out, but the dog didn't move.

"After several moments, however, the hook was out. The hound quickly joined his companion and the pair scampered away.

"We never saw a more unusual example of patience and intelligent loyalty in dogs."

Swiss 'Millionaires'

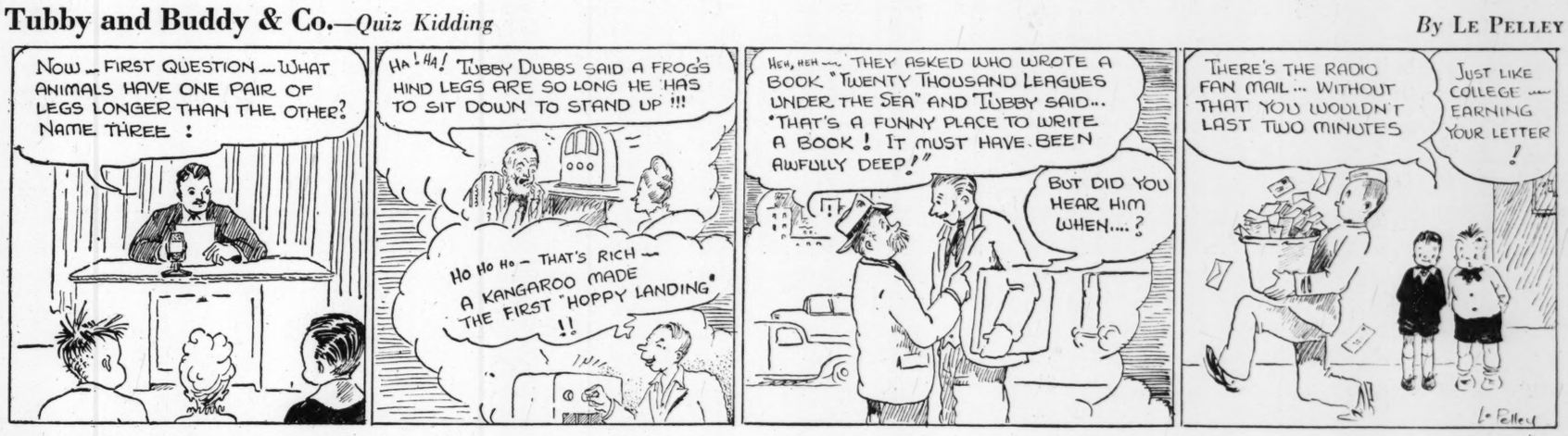
Biggest city in Switzerland, Zurich boasted 358 millionaires last year. This year there are 301.

The 57 ex-millionaires claimed the war was forcing them to live off their capital and thereby reduced their fortunes.

To be called a "millionaire" in Switzerland a man needs the equivalent of $232,300, American value of 1,000,000 Swiss francs.—(AP)

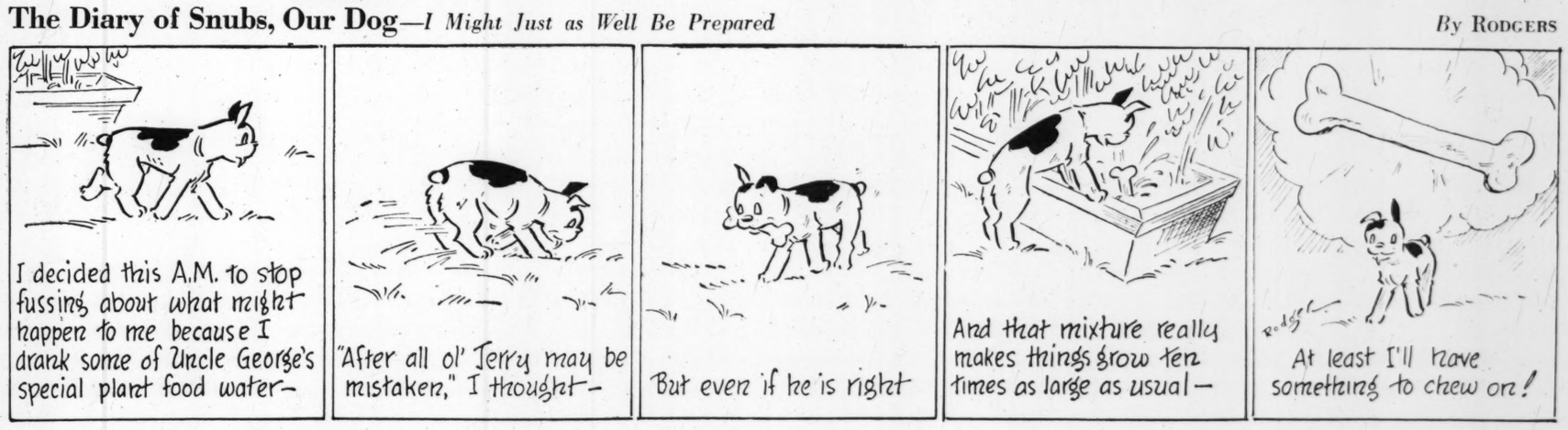
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quiz Kidding*

By LE PELLEY


NOW — FIRST QUESTION — WHAT ANIMALS HAVE ONE PAIR OF LEGS LONGER THAN THE OTHER? NAME THREE :
HA! HA! TUBBY DUBBS SAID A FROG'S HIND LEGS ARE SO LONG HE HAS TO SIT DOWN TO STAND UP !!!
HO HO HO — THAT'S RICH — A KANGAROO MADE THE FIRST "HOPPY LANDING" !!
HEH, HEH — THEY ASKED WHO WROTE A BOOK "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" AND TUBBY SAID.. "THAT'S A FUNNY PLACE TO WRITE A BOOK ! IT MUST HAVE BEEN AWFULLY DEEP!"
BUT DID YOU HEAR HIM WHEN....?
THERE'S THE RADIO FAN MAIL ... WITHOUT THAT YOU WOULDN'T LAST TWO MINUTES
JUST LIKE COLLEGE — EARNING YOUR LETTER !

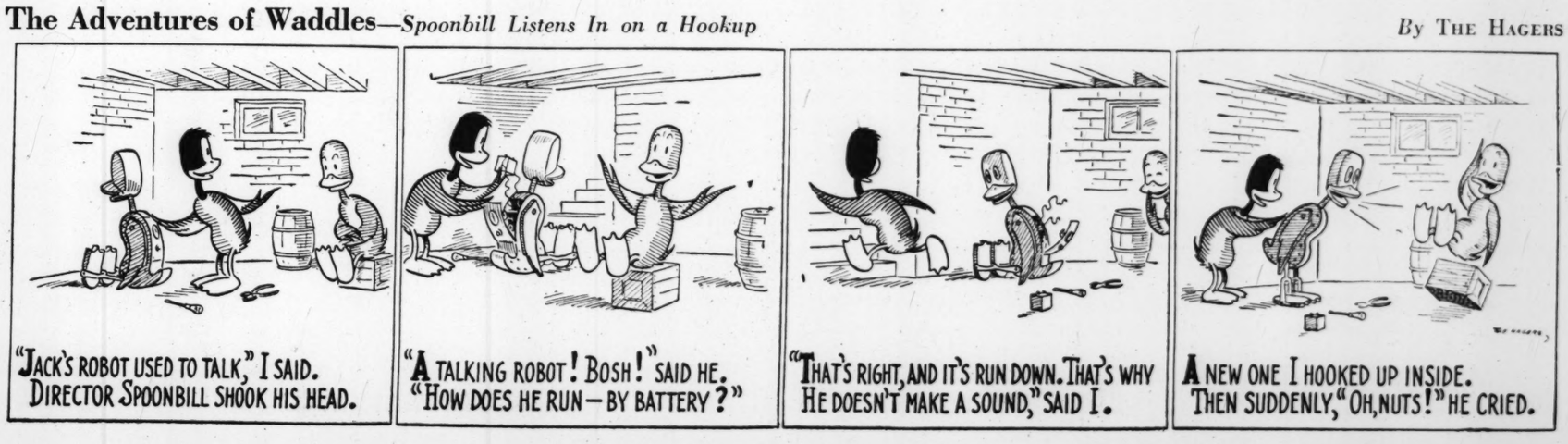
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Might Just as Well Be Prepared*

By RODGERS


I decided this A.M. to stop fussing about what might happen to me because I drank some of Uncle George's special plant food water—
"After all ol' Jerry may be mistaken," I thought—
But even if he is right
And that mixture really makes things grow ten times as large as usual—
At least I'll have something to chew on!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spoonbill Listens In on a Hookup*

By THE HAGERS


"JACK'S ROBOT USED TO TALK," I SAID. DIRECTOR SPOONBILL SHOOK HIS HEAD.
"A TALKING ROBOT! BOSH!" SAID HE. "HOW DOES HE RUN—BY BATTERY?"
"THAT'S RIGHT, AND IT'S RUN DOWN. THAT'S WHY HE DOESN'T MAKE A SOUND," SAID I.
A NEW ONE I HOOKED UP INSIDE. THEN SUDDENLY, "OH, NUTS!" HE CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Newer New Orders

It is a truism that the best defense is offense. The Nazi war machine is only the physical expression of a political offense summarized in Hitler's plan for a "new order" that is actually as old as the human mind's desire for domination. The best defense against this scheme to make other peoples the slaves of a "master race" of gangsters is a dynamic concept of a better world order.

The world is not going back either to Hitler's "wave of the past" or to the injustice and insecurity of the old order which failed to prevent this war. Where, then, is it going? Those who want a better future must look toward it, think toward it. Even those convinced—as we are—that the first step toward winning the peace is winning the war against Hitlerism, can gain strength for present trials from the vision of the peace for which they fight. Those who oppose the Nazis in their own and the occupied countries need the hope of a finer future.

Hitler's disorder must be met with a positive alternative, his "peace" offensive with genuine means of preserving order and justice. The war has promoted much thinking, many proposals. Some of these are far from practical, others are looking along paths which sooner or later mankind must take. In the view of The Christian Science Monitor no mechanism is so important as the indispensable practice of brotherhood based on spiritual understanding of God's fatherhood. But in the conviction that the Nazi "new order" must be opposed not only with armed force but with better ideas, we are today beginning on this page a feature titled "Thinking Toward Peace" with the hope of encouraging such thinking.

Freedom Is the Issue

"We are not arguing for war; we are arguing for freedom." These words of Wendell L. Willkie at Los Angeles Wednesday night state the case of those who believe that freedom must be earned to be long enjoyed.

His speech lifted the threat somewhat out of the realm of geography, though, of course, it can never be entirely divorced from geographic terms. War may come and probably will, he declared, whether America takes a course of isolationism or internationalism. But he did not try to define the danger in purely territorial terms, assenting that "there is no immediate danger of a wholesale air and naval attack on our shores."

"But," he continued, "America cannot be defined in terms of its shoreline or its boundary lines. . . . America is a way of life—a way of life based upon certain recognized rights and principles, and held together by . . . the Constitution of the United States. When we look ahead the question that faces us is not the number of square miles under our control, but the way in which we are going to live."

This statement of the question suggests a line in which President Roosevelt might effectively exert renewed leadership. Many have wished he would state more concretely the military situation and whatever threat may be contained in it. Possibly he cannot do so without giving away strategic information. But he can state again in persuasive terms, as he has occasionally done, the goals for which America strives.

Too long has the effort been made to win isolationists over by talking in terms of self-interest. The self-interest exists; but there is a higher and entirely valid argument of international good citizenship. This does not mean meddling or crusading or being an international busybody, but it does mean throwing the Nation's weight decisively on the side of the greater right in a contest which will determine not only geography but international morality or immorality for a generation to come.

We believe America is ready to be appealed to on this basis.

Oil for the Ships of Japan

At a moment when the conflict of policy between the United States and Japan threatens to become a conflict of force, Americans are permitting the loading of Japanese tankers with hundreds of thousands of gallons of that essential of modern warfare—oil. Here is the picture of the developing conflict as reported from Washington:

> At his press conference today, Mr. Knox did not hesitate to predict a new Japanese move nor to add, in answer to a question, that the United States Navy was ready to back up America's Far Eastern policy. . . . Under German pressure for action to restore the momentum of world Axis advance, the Island Empire is believed on the verge of new adventures.

Mr. Knox's reference to a new Japanese move takes cognizance of threats to Russian territory and the apparently more immediate menace to Indo-China. Any such Japanese move would imperil American interests in the Far East. Yet it is possible for the Associated Press to report from San Pedro, Calif.:

> The Japanese tanker Tonan Maru II arrived yesterday, tenth such vessel within 11 days to obtain oil cargoes for the Island Empire.

American anti-Axis efforts already include broad-scale economic warfare, as implemented by the blacklist of Axis-favored firms in South America. If the United States is so close to possible naval collision with Japan, it is ridiculous and dangerous to let American companies continue fueling her ships.

Strip Mines and Employment

Recent clashes between "wildcat" anthracite miners in Pennsylvania and private detectives guarding "strip mining" operations may be said to be typical of the resistance which has met the introduction of labor-saving machinery, from the time of the British workers' riots against the spinning machines of the eighteenth century to the unrest accompanying the use of modern cotton-picking devices. Violence cannot stop progress, except temporarily. Likewise technological improvement may throw men out of jobs for the time being, but the efficiency of labor processes eventually creates new and increased employment.

"Strip mining" is the method of first scooping the overburden from beds of coal close to the surface of the earth and then excavating the exposed coal seam in the same way. The system has been followed extensively in Kansas and Illinois, among other States. It is a much cheaper method of mining and it is quite possible that lower production costs have enabled operators to compete with other fuels which have in recent years claimed a large share of the business which formerly went to the mine owners.

A much more serious charge than that of throwing miners out of work has been preferred against strip mining operations, however. The excavating machines utterly change the contour of the land, leaving it in ridges with peak and valley depths ranging from 10 to nearly 100 feet. These ridges —called "spoil banks" in the verbiage of the industry—are composed principally of shale, slate, and infertile soil. For all immediate practical purposes the land is rendered useless. After the coal is gone, the area is an unsightly, barren wilderness.

While many operators, with an eye to the future and to the welfare of the inhabitants of the community, have sown spoil piles with clover and converted the areas into grazing lands or, with the co-operation of State forestry departments, planted trees for future lumber operations, the practice is not universal. Moreover, in some cases the banks are so precipitous as to preclude the best forestry practices. The CCC has in some instances leveled the piles and started reforestation projects.

With a view to restoring natural resources where coal has been removed, the various mining States might well consider legislation requiring coal companies to level spoil banks, where deemed necessary, and to inaugurate approved reclamation projects, such as forestry. Such projects in normal times themselves help to create a favorable environment for reducing unemployment which machines may temporarily have caused.

Thinking Toward Peace: "Sovereignty of States Must Be Limited"

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. We start with excerpts from a preliminary report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

As the shadows of the second world war deepen, the Commission submits the following statement of principles which it considers fundamental to the organization of peace. It does so because it has sufficient faith in man to deny that war is inevitable, and to believe that if he can be brought to see and understand the nature of the world in which he lives, he will be capable of organizing international order and justice, and thereby making possible the continuous development of the social well-being of all peoples. . . .

If we have the courage to lift our eyes above the agony of the moment, we may see a world in which the forces of applied science and the diffusion of knowledge offer to all men and nations a plane of living, a freedom and richness of spiritual, cultural and economic attainment that can scarcely be imagined at the present moment.

The Nature of Peace

Peace under modern conditions cannot be a static condition of life achieved by the renunciation of war, nor a mere pious desire to live at peace. Peace must be a dynamic and continuous process for the achievement of freedom, justice, progress and security on a world-wide scale. . . . Peace requires the substitution for war, which becomes ever more destructive, of international processes which while protecting national ways of life against external violence, will facilitate adaptation to new conditions and will promote creative changes in the general interest. . . .

The organization of peace must have back of it the force of a unifying ideal. . . . The alternative to organization by conquest is organization by consent. This implies a society in which nations participate through law to maintain the necessary curbs upon national sovereignty and to establish international institutions to preserve human freedom, social justice, economic progress, and political security. . . .

A sovereign State, at the present time, claims the power to judge its own controversies, to enforce its own conception of its rights, to increase its armaments without limit, to treat its own nationals as it sees fit, and to regulate its economic life without regard to the effect of such regulations upon its neighbors.

These attributes of sovereignty must be limited.

Renunciation of Force

(a) Nations must renounce the claim to be the final judge in their controversies with other nations and must submit to the jurisdiction of international tribunals. The basis of peace is justice; and justice is not the asserted claim of any one party, but must be determined by the judgment of the community.

(b) Nations must renounce the use of force for their own purposes in relations with other nations, except in self-defense. The justification for self-defense must always be subject to review by an international court or other competent body.

(c) The right of nations to maintain aggressive armaments must be sacrificed in consideration for an assurance of the security of all, through regional and world-wide forces subject to international law and adequate to prevent illegal resorts to international violence.

(d) Nations must accept certain human and cultural rights in their constitutions and in international covenants. The destruction of civil liberties anywhere creates danger of war. The peace is not secure if any large and efficient population is permanently subject to a control which can create a fanatical national sentiment impervious to external opinion.

(e) Nations must recognize that their right to regulate economic activities is not unlimited. The world has become an economic unit; all nations must have access to its raw materials and its manufactured articles. The effort to divide the resources of the world into sixty economic compartments is one of the causes of war. The economic problem arising from this effort has increased in gravity with the scientific and industrial progress of the modern world.

Such renunciations of sovereignty for the common good will necessitate new institutions, world-wide and regional, to perform the services which can no longer be left to each State acting separately. . . . The following are essential:

(a) An international court with jurisdiction adequate to deal with all international disputes on the basis of law.

(b) International legislative bodies to remedy abuses in existing law and to make new laws whenever technical progress requires the adjustment of international practice.

(c) Adequate police forces, world-wide or regional, and world-wide economic sanctions, to prevent aggression and to support international covenants.

(d) International machinery with authority to regulate international communication and transportation and to deal with such problems as international commerce, finance, health, nutrition, and labor standards—with regard to all of which the successful working of the constitution of the International Labor Organization offers valuable lessons.

For Backward Areas

(e) Appropriate authorities to administer backward areas ceded to the world federation. Such administration should give precedence to the interest of the inhabitants of the area, looking to their eventual self-government; should assure all nations equal economic opportunity within the area; and should facilitate colonization and economic development of areas suitable for that purpose without injury to the native inhabitants. International corporations might well be encouraged to enlist world-wide support for the constructive task of developing such areas under supervision of such authorities.

Aristide Briand once wrote, "There is not one peace for America, one peace for Europe, and another for Asia, but one peace for the entire world." While the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace recognizes this universality as fundamental, it also recognizes that there may be regional variations in any practical plan for world society. It is hard to see how Europe can emerge from its present catastrophe without sacrificing a greater degree of the sovereignty of its States than would be possible or desirable in other continents.

Alert

Walking Has Compensations

Pro and Con were arguing with me as I stood on the curb in Boston's shopping district.

"Better take a taxi," whispered Con, "it's a long walk to two-hundred-and-something Beacon Street, and it's hot, much too hot for this time of year. If you're too early for your dinner engagement you can stroll along the Charlesbank."

"Now don't listen to that silly elf," said Pro. "Just cut across the street and take the north path along the Common. You'll be at Charles Street in no time. Besides the flowers in the Public Garden are sure to be lovely."

An east wind carried the day for Pro. Easy walking, this, with the wind at one's back—lacy elm boughs against an apricot sky, green grass, blue shadowed and dotted with the gold. Who'd take a taxi and miss all this!

But—past the Garden came a long row of not-so-alluring brownstone fronts, broken occasionally by a modern apartment. Not a Bulfinch façade in the lot! And now, it's windy! Look at that handful of leaves go scurrying by. What's that thing? It looks like a ball bouncing along. It isn't. It has a tail, it's a mouse! It moves so quickly and evenly it appears as though it ran on roller bearings. Well, we aren't afraid of mice, let's watch it and see where it goes. And if necessary, we can run faster than it.

Mistress Mouse evidently fears nothing. She seems engrossed in something or other as she scurries along a bordering length of granite edging. Now she cuts 'cross corners to the next address! Ha! The mystery is solved. Big game hunter, that's what she is! And the prey is ants!

In the right-hand corner facing the step is an ant hill. Mouse creeps slowly, but ants scurry. Mouse has right technique—to sit quietly (as a mouse) and wait for ants to return. They do. They climb on mouse's back and tail. They go on tour through mouse's fur. Mouse is a motionless ball. Then, whisk! Ants are dinner by now. Mouse investigates the ant hill, thoroughly searching for late-comers. A clean job. On to the next address.

Next door she pursues the same tactics. We bend over, so as not to miss a bit of this nature story. A chauffeur alights from a parked car and courteously inquires if we have "lost an article," and we explain, expecting him to join in our enthusiasm for this sidewalk nature study. We are mistaken. He squelches us with, "Thought all you women were afraid of mice."

"But," I explain, "a toad in my garden won't touch ants, and this little mouse has eaten dozens of them in the last ten minutes."

"Well, all I can say, ma'am, is that your toad's got sense." He returned to his seat in the car and slammed the door for emphasis.

We watched Mistress Mouse enjoy another formic repast with all her former zest. Late for my dinner engagement? Not very—and what a bedtime story for a certain small somebody, whose enthusiasm almost made me forget the bored chauffeur and the loudly slammed door.

F. G. P.

Our Readers Say—

Toward International Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present phase of the great world struggle for freedom brings to mind an outstanding figure, one known and loved in the past by many Americans, Madame Breshkovskaya. The "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" she was affectionately called by the Russian peasants, those for whom she toiled and suffered throughout her long life, undergoing two periods of exile in Siberia.

In the turn of events which has brought the Soviet Union into the fight for liberty alongside the democracies may there not be at work a law of returns, but little understood, a law of present reaping from past sowing by an army of patriots?

Catherine Breshkovskaya had no sympathy with the Bolshevik regime. She saw it for what it was. And she had lived and suffered, as had thousands of others among the intellectuals of Russia, to lead the serf from his degradation and ignorance to freedom. In a letter published in her reminiscences and letters, edited by Alice Stone Blackwell, she writes: "The duty to serve the divine cause of humanity in its entirety, that of my people in particular, has been the law of my life—the supreme law, whose voice quelled my passions, my desires, my weaknesses."

When victory was in sight, a bitter disappointment seemed to sweep all away. But such love and devotion on the part of many thousands could not but bear fruit. One generation reaps where another sowed. Her countrymen are now fighting bravely against aggression. Is it not to be hoped that results will bring a far greater measure of internal freedom, and a clearer comprehension of the ideals of democracy? The good that Catherine Breshkovskaya lived, remains. It still lives.

London — A. B. D.

Today's Goliaths

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has done an excellent job of showing the need for strong decisive thought and action toward the establishment of "On earth peace, good will toward men."

The recently published Letter from the Editors will strengthen many a faint heart, just as the story of David and his overthrowing of Goliath has always sent fresh courage into the hearts of men struggling against the Goliaths of despair.

To many all over the world, it is the perfect answer to "What are we fighting for?" Copies of that letter should find their way into the hands of those who stand confused and faltering as to their part in this world conflict, and to those who still need to be awakened to a "sense of urgency."

East Orange, N. J. — FRED KELLERMAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

French Africa: Second Syria?

By Norton Webb

Success in Syria has sent the barometer of Anglo-Free French prestige up sharply in the Near East. The rise has been so notable that Vichy is giving signs of fear that its hold on French North Africa may now be seriously threatened by some renewed, stronger and more comprehensive Anglo-Free French action in the near future.

That there may be ground for Vichy apprehension is borne out by competent London analysts who frankly predict that increased Free French activity against Vichy-held colonies is the inevitable sequence of the Syrian campaign. Added weight is given this because it tallies with General de Gaulle's announced strategic plans to sever Vichy's grasp on all of France's domains and French North Africa is a logical and key territory of immediate interest in such plans.

* * *

The Anglo-Free French victory in Syria has naturally had marked repercussions in the Moslem world. Moslems, of course, all want independence. But if they have to suffer overlords they have generally shown they preferred the British to any others. It is consequently quite possible to infer that the predominantly Moslem populations of Algiers, Tunis and French Morocco would now prefer Anglo-Free French rule to that of Axis-dominated Vichy. One of General Weygand's tasks is then to counter any such trend and hold these Moslems under Vichy rule.

French North African peoples have naturally followed the war's course in their part of the world with characteristic Oriental stolidity and apprehension, as well as constant perplexity as to which way the wind will blow next. They saw the British and Free French make and lose big gains in Cyrenaica. They have been impressed by Britain's performance in dethroning Italy in East Africa. They have noted British success in Iraq. They have seen the Axis drive on Suez checked at the Libyan-Egyptian border. And now the British-Free French victories in Syria must have necessarily set them thinking still harder.

* * *

Something about which little has been said must be here noted. It is that Vichy's policy in North Africa is no longer that of a French republic holding colonies. The Pétain régime looks upon Algiers, Tunis, and French Morocco, not as colonies, but as vital areas of the one and indivisible French nation. Vichy being a zealous advocate of what the *Action Française* (reactionary French authoritarian newspaper) has unceasingly proclaimed as "integral nationalism," it sees French North African domains as part and parcel of the "new" Pétainiste France; and consequently to be administered under a new authoritarian code.

As the trusted agent of Marshal Pétain General Weygand is presumably charged not only to defend the "sacred soil" of France in North Africa but also to lay the foundations for the "new" social, political and religious order that Vichy seeks to establish at home and in all French overseas domains.

Anglo-Free French strength in Africa is growing and is a potential menace to the "new order" in French North Africa. It explain the declaration that France (Vichy) will defend her "historic mission" in the Near East to the end. Vichy, it is to be noted, proclaims it has by the recent armistice relinquished none of its rights in Syria.

When and where a clash might start between Vichy and British-Free French in North Africa is unpredictable. But the possibility of French North Africa's becoming a second Syria has distinctly heaved into sight.

Mirror of World Opinion

Armored English

One of the most terrifying aspects of modern mechanized warfare is the panzer-like English it is inspiring among our young soldiers. In the letters they write home to the folks there is much mystifying talk of jeeps and peeps, hell buggies and popsickles, doodle-bugs, tubs and scatter guns. Not the least baffled have been the veterans of the first world war, with their limited references to kitchen police and hashmarks, yardbirds, housewives and the Old Man.

If an oldtimer is to translate the letters received from camp and to understand the crop of soldier films that Hollywood is rushing to market, he will do well to bridge the gap in his military education with the aid of a comprehensive glossary published in the July-August issue of "Army Ordnance." We learn that among the recent slang expressions coined by personnel of the new American Army the word jeep means a command car; peep (son of a jeep) means a bantam car; a hell buggy is a tank and so is a doodlebug; a tub is a scout car, and, as you may have guessed, a scatter gun is a machine gun, and a popsickle is a motorcycle. Also, a gasoline cowboy is a member of the armored force; a sky winder is an Air Corps man; little poison is a 37-mm. gun; iron horse is another name for a tank; jumping jeep is an autogyro with jump take-off, and gravel agitator is an infantryman. . . .

We confess we hardly speak the same language. This jeeping and peeping of the tongue that Shakespeare spoke leaves us in a state known as cockpit fog, which can be translated as mentally lost.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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